

VOL. XXI. NO. 14.

MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NO SESSION HELD TO-DAY

tion of his personality into the proceedings.

His efforts have been met with appreciation by both sides, while the governments of Europe have come to his support. The crisis is believed to have passed. A concession has been made by Japan on the very point upon which that country's envoys declared no concession was possible. Other modifications and counter-claims may be expected. It is hardly within the probabilities that two great nations suffering from the hardships of the war will stand aloof from a peaceful adjustment of their differences when the diverging principles for which they have contended have been almost harmonized.

AN INDIANA MAN TAKES HIS CHOICE

He Prefers the Hospital to the County Jail.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 24.—For some time Clinton Sutton has suffered from a serious illness and has refused to go to a hospital and submit to an operation. Upon the urgent request of his wife, he was arraigned by Justice Curry yesterday on a technical charge of intoxication, and his wife explained her husband's condition to the court.

"Do you refuse to go to the hospital?" asked the court of the prisoner.

"I most emphatically do," replied Sutton.

"Well, you can either go to the hospital and submit to an operation, or I will send you to jail; now take your choice."

Sutton meditated for a moment and said: "I guess I prefer the hospital."

The patrol wagon then drove up and the prisoner was hauled away to one of the hospitals.

INJURED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Car Containing Four Persons in a Collision in New York.

New York, Aug. 24.—Two men and two women were seriously injured in an accident this morning, when their automobile collided with a trolley car at Flatbush avenue and Kings highway. The injured were taken to the Kings county hospital, where they were described as follows: Frank Brown, internally injured; Otto Noves, lacerations; Emma Judge, concussion of the brain; Agnes Rice, fractured collar bone.

The automobile was crossing the tracks when a trolley car running thirty miles an hour struck it. The automobile was smashed to bits and its occupants thrown in all directions. The front of the trolley car was demolished. The motorman was slightly bruised. Several passengers were shaken up, but none injured.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

Accident Occurs on Siberian Railway.

SOLDIERS AMONG HAPLESS VICTIMS

Twenty-Two Soldiers and One Guard Lose Their Lives—The Injured Will Number Nearly Fifty—Disaster Occurs Near the Yourtia Station—Details Meager.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—A railway accident which occurred at the Yourtia station of the Siberian railway today resulted in the death of twenty-three men and the serious injury of near fifty. Twenty-two soldiers and one guard were killed outright. One officer and forty-seven privates were injured.

UNIQUE WAY TO SECURE A ROOM

Wearied Tourists, Victims of Insurmountable Circumstances.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 24.—Tyranny of circumstances forced R. J. Bayer of Rochester, New York, and pretty Miss Jeannette Peirce of Cleveland, Ohio, to become husband and wife.

They were among scores of wearied tourists who, Tuesday night, clamored for hotel accommodations in this city. Not only were rooms not available, but cots in offices and corridors were at a premium. Finally Bayer and Miss Peirce, who had for some time been agreeable traveling companions, found a single unoccupied room at the Spaulding.

Under stress of emergency, the friendship of a few hours blossomed into a more cordial appreciation, and an hour later they met the emergency with a marriage certificate, and were awarded the one rooming room in the city. They had married in order to have a roof above their heads.

Desire Peace.

There has been thus far nothing to warrant the assumption that the envoys of Russia and Japan do not desire to bring about peace. There can be no question of the motive of President Roosevelt. His activities thus far have borne fruit. As near as can be discovered, there is no resentment manifested over the interjec-

CAPTAIN SIZED UP

He Is Irritable, Peevish and Devoted.

MISS ANNA BERRY ON WITNESS STAND

Says Taggart Is Right Fond of Liquor.

She Never Sees Him Drunk, but Feeling Comfortable—Mrs. Taggart Visits Her and Her Conduct Is That of a Lady of Refinement. The Testimony of Mrs. Emma Lytle.

Wooster, O., Aug. 24.—In three words, Miss Anna Berry, whose deposition was read today in the Taggart divorce trial, sizes up Captain Taggart. She said:

"He was irritable, peevish and devoted."

Miss Berry's father, A. S. Berry, ex-congressman, ex-legislator, ex-major and now a circuit judge, testified by deposition that "Captain Taggart was right fond of liquor—sir, never saw him drunk, sir, but feeling comfortable. I sent him ten gallons of whisky from this town myself."

Judge Berry said Mrs. Taggart had been a guest at his home at Newport, Kentucky, and that her conduct was "always that of a lady of refinement."

Will Testify Saturday.

Mrs. Taggart will testify perhaps Saturday. A short, stout, smiling colored woman, Mrs. Emma Lytle, was the star witness for Mrs. Taggart today. For nine years she was cook in the Taggart family, or nurse for the boys. She had kept pretty close tab on Taggart, who, in his letters read in court, spoke of her as "dear old Aunt Emma." Mrs. Taggart has described her as "a real old Southern mammy." She testified in dialect, swinging a palm leaf with energy.

"At Fort Thomas," said the witness, "Captain Taggart kept beer and whisky and all kinds of liquor in the house. It was the same at Fort Leavenworth. At Manila there was not so much liquor in the house, but there the captain drank a lot.

Captain Is Cross.

"At first he treated her well, but toward the last he was cross to her. I think it was on account of the Filipino woman, Augustine."

"What about Augustine?"

"They were very intimate," said the witness. She declared she had seen Taggart and Augustine sitting very close together on a bench in the hall. She never saw Mrs. Taggart drink or smoke cigarettes.

The crickets covered the ground to a depth of several inches and alighted on the shoulders and heads of the persons present until all were obliged to leave.

"At Orrville said the witness, "Billy" Taggart slept at Mrs. Taggart's house only when Mrs. Taggart was at the hospital at Cincinnati.

Night Before Arrest.

The scene in Captain Taggart's house the night before his arrest by Colonel Miner was graphically described by the witness. It was the first story of that affair from Mrs. Taggart's side.

Mrs. Taggart had come home after midnight, having spent the evening with Lieutenant Fortescue. The nurse was on the stairs when Taggart let his wife in.

"He grabbed her and shouted bad words at her," she testified. He struck her, pulled her hair, swung her around and pulled her clothes off, she said. "Mrs. Taggart cried: 'Taggart, what have I done?' He shoved her out on the porch and then pulled her back."

The witness testified to several alleged harsh acts on the part of Taggart.

Friends of Mrs. Taggart.

Since the presentation of the case for Mrs. Taggart, the trial has lost its dramatic qualities. At times even it assumes some attributes of a social function. Women friends of Mrs. Taggart sit all about in court.

Among them are several Wooster social leaders, wives of prominent men. They seem to have donned their prettiest dresses for the occasion. The wife of Mrs. Taggart's minister is there day after day. Mrs. Taggart smiles brightly as she chats with her guests.

At 3 o'clock each afternoon, court is stopped for a fifteen minute intermission. Then the scene takes on something of the appearance of a tea.

Only the guests don't mix well. General Miner, his wife and Mrs. Taggart become the center of an animated group on one side of the room. Captain Taggart is the center of a group on the other side. He passes out cigars.

Apart from all these sit groups of ardently prohibitionists. They are at the trial to gather material for argument for advancement of the cause of self."

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most a united press, the candidate for

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MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Mayor Dunne Makes Address in Toledo.

PLAIN TALK ON AN OLD TOPIC

Cost of Water Reduced in the Windy City.

Reduction in the Expense of Street Illumination—Some Very Notable Achievements—Chicago Car Companies Give Outrageous Service and Pay Profits on Inflated Stock.

Telling Arguments.

Toledo, O., Aug. 24.—The League of American Municipalities switched its entire program today to accommodate Mayor E. F. Dunne of Chicago, who was scheduled to speak in the morning. He was late in arriving and tired, so his speech on municipal ownership went over until this afternoon.

In his address, he made an emphatic statement that "the people of Chicago have declared for municipal ownership. If a better scheme than ours can be found for bringing it about, we shall gladly adopt it. We shall pursue our even course to satisfy the people's will. We shall neither be intimidated nor cajoled, but will not be badgered into departing from a program which we know the people demand, and which we insist the people shall obtain. Municipal ownership of utilities is no idle dream, but an actual reality. The demand of the people for it is growing throughout the country. It has secured efficiency and abolished strikes and corruption where it has been tried. What it has accomplished in places where it now exists, it shall accomplish in Chicago and other large cities."

Notable Achievement.

"Chicago's notable achievement in municipal ownership is its water works," continued the speaker. "It is selling water for one-half of the rates charged by private companies in nearby cities. Chicago owns an electric light plant which has reduced the cost of street illumination by one-half for the past eight years. The private car companies of Chicago give an execrable and outrageous service, and pay profits on stock inflated four times its actual value. While furnishing outrageous accommodations, the private system has debauched the city council and state legislature. On three occasions, the people have demanded public ownership at the polls."

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ity. The last vote for ownership was 150,000 to 64,000. The private companies have appealed to the federal courts to thwart the will of the people. I have arranged to have a private company build a system and turn it over to the city at cost as an alternative plan if the aims of the city to obtain immediate ownership are obstructed.

"We shall realize municipal ownership in Chicago, if by no other means, than by constructing lines on 270 miles of streets that are incontestably ours. Experts inform us the system we propose to build will pay for itself within ten years. Such a system we propose to build has been approved by bankers, newspapers and capitalists.

Thoroughly Tested.

"Municipal ownership and operation of public utilities has been in force not only in European countries, but throughout the United States, for half a century," the mayor said. "Such operation has proved efficient, economical and entirely satisfactory."

"At the present time," continued Mayor Dunne, "142 municipalities in Great Britain and Ireland own their own car lines. Their capitalization and mileage exceeds that of all privately owned car companies in the kingdom. Berlin has just devoted \$100,000,000 for further equipment of its municipal system. Vienna, Budapest, Milan and many cities of Australia have adopted the ownership system, and demonstrated its success. In London, where municipalization of the street car system is rapidly extending, rates are reduced, all night cars run, and the service has vastly improved. Increased wages, reduced hours of labor, and one day's rest each week for employees, are other advantages gained."

This evening the delegates will be banqueted.

Two Companies of the National Guard

Arrive in Russellville To Protect Prisoners in County Jail.

Russellville, Ky., Aug. 24.—Two companies of the National Guard arrived here yesterday to protect Polk Fletcher, Guy and James Lyon, who are charged with criminal assault. The case of Polk Fletcher was called yesterday.

After a panel of forty-eight jurors

was exhausted, the judge ordered the sheriff to summon 200 men from Todd county to appear this morning.

The presence of troops here is approved and there was considerable talk of mob violence at the time the men were arrested, but after one of the four, John Sacra, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang, the citizens were and are perfectly willing to allow the law to take its course.

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While furnishing outrageous accommodations, the private system has debauched the city council and state legislature. On three occasions, the people have demanded public ownership at the polls.

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Saghalien is a Vital Necessity to the Little Brown Men—Will Not Give Up a Part of the Island—The Attitude of the Russians Is Not Liked. Some Particulars.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—Japan will not view with favor any modification of her peace demands that include the sale of a part or all of Saghalien, and the waiving of the claim for reimbursement for war expenditures. M. Ishikawa, editor of the Hachi Shinbun of Tokyo, the organ of Count Okuma, former prime minister of Japan, has received a cable from his paper making such an announcement.

It was in response to a message sent by him last night relative to the Japanese proposals. It asked for an expression of opinion. The reply is as follows:

"The terms as cabled by you are such that no Japanese statesman can accept them. Saghalien is a vital necessity to the Japanese people and cannot be divided. About forty-five years ago, Russia proposed to divide Saghalien, but the Japanese government would not agree to a division, and it urged that the island, as a whole, belonged to Japan. We could not now give up a part of the island.

You state that the indemnity will be less than \$1,000,000,000. That will not meet our cost of the war. We do not like the attitude of the Russians, and if Russia maintains her present

attitude, it is very doubtful if there will be peace in the Orient. We must fight for the just and lasting peace of the East."

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attitude, it is very doubtful if there will be peace in the Orient. We must fight for the just and lasting peace of the East."

Count Okuma, one of the great statesmen of Japan, is the political rival of the present prime minister and the government party in power.

Will be

INSTITUTE IS WELL ATTENDED

Teachers Meet in High School Auditorium.

INTEREST SHOWN IN PROCEEDINGS

A Number of Addresses Are Made on Timely Topics, Which Prove Alike Entertaining and Instructive—Excellent Programs Rendered at the Various Sessions.

The annual Marion County Teachers' institute, which always precedes the opening of the fall term of the public schools in the city and county, was opened at the High school auditorium at 8:30 o'clock Monday.

The attendance was quite good for the opening session, the teachers from throughout the county manifesting much interest in the proceedings, while nearly all the teachers of the city were present.

The program arranged for the morning was opened with devotional exercises, led by Frank W. Stoll, who contributed scriptural readings.

Two of the most prominent institute teachers of the country had been engaged for the week of the institute, but circumstances were such that Dr. J. P. Gordy of New York City could not be present, and in his place he supplied Dr. W. A. Shaw, who ranks high in the educational world, and who was welcomed by the teachers with much enthusiasm. Dr. Shaw also comes from New York City.

The other instructor is Miss Anna Schreiber. Miss Schreiber is also regarded as one of the finest institute instructors, and her work has attracted much attention throughout the eastern states.

The early part of the morning was given to an historical discussion and the proper methods to be adopted in teaching history by Dr. Shaw, who proved not only interesting but highly entertaining as well.

After a brief recess Miss Schreiber took up the subject, "The Fundamental Principles in the Learning of Language." Miss Schreiber gave many valuable points relating to her subject and was heard with interest.

Another recess followed and the morning session was concluded with a brief address by Dr. Shaw, entitled "Psychology."

The afternoon session was even better attended than that of the morning. It was opened at 1 o'clock with music and an address, "Description," by Miss Schreiber. During the afternoon Dr. Shaw contributed another talk on the teaching of history and Miss Schreiber spoke of "The Boy and His Book."

The day, as a whole, was one of much value to the teachers and a pleasant one for all present.

Tuesday Morning.

The sessions of the Marion County Teachers' institute were resumed at the High school building, Tuesday morning, with an increased attendance over that of the first day.

The program of the morning was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. C. E. Rawley, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Rawley also contributed a couple of fine vocal solos, and the teachers joined in a hymn before the regular work of the morning was taken up.

The first address was delivered by Miss Schreiber, one of the instructors, who spoke on the topic, "Description," and what the faculty of describing things properly means to the average teacher.

Miss Schreiber gave three illustrations of how a given thing may be described and illustrated how the best impression may be given a pupil by the teacher.

Dr. W. A. Shaw was on the program for an address dealing with the teaching of history, but having proven more than interesting in his talks on psychology, he was persuaded to resume the subject which had aroused so much attention during the sessions of the preceding day. The doctor has given this subject much attention, and the address was received with great appreciation by the teachers.

A brief recess followed Dr. Shaw's address, and then Miss Schreiber took up the subject, "Stories for Children."

Miss Schreiber illustrated the use of stories in the instruction of children, and showed why the moral point in all stories read to children should stand highest. Her address was of great interest to all primary teachers.

The program of that afternoon was opened with music and included talks on psychology and history by Dr. Shaw and an address, "The School and the Library," by Miss Schreiber.

Tuesday Afternoon.

The Tuesday afternoon session of the Marion County Teachers' institute was attended by 175 teachers, representing every quarter of the county, and proved interesting in every detail.

The exercises were opened by Frank W. Stoll and Miss Dwyer led in singing "Tis Morn."

Dr. A. W. Shaw then addressed the institute, his subject being "Psychology."

In the course of his remarks the doctor said that the study of psychology deals with consciousness, and he made three divisions of its elements.

The three divisions were special organic and bodily sensation. He dwelt at length on the divisions, and outlined the twelve great forms of sensation.

Under the head of special sensation he spoke of visual, auditory, gustatory and olfactory. Under the head of organic sensation, he mentioned hunger, thirst, nausea and dizziness. As to bodily sensation he referred to cutaneous, muscular, theoretical and articular. The doctor's descriptions of the various sensations under the different heads were alike interesting and instructive.

J. A. Drollinger then gave a short talk in which he outlined some of the work done at the state normal schools located at Athens and Oxford, his address being followed by a brief recess.

Immediately after the intermission a quartet composed of T. B. Weaver, R. A. Bell, W. B. Carmine and C. E. Bolander, entertained the teachers with a selection, "Coming Thro' the Rye," the selection being modified to suit the occasion, so that it contained humorous hits as to teachers in the audience. An encore was acknowledged by the singing of "Chin, Chin, Chin."

The next number was an address by Miss Schreiber, "The School and the Library." The speaker emphasized the fact that no teacher should talk much, but should let the pupils do the talking. In support of her statement she offered a number of illustrations taken from everyday school work, the examples being such that any teacher could recognize them as a part of their school experience.

Miss Schreiber further said that no teacher should be without a good library and urged that no teacher could afford to be without one. The speaker also urged that any teacher who has been neglectful in this respect, and is without a good library, should set about securing one at once, and not rest content until the books essential to her work are on the shelves convenient for reference and study. She also showed how easy it is to secure a good library, and told the story of how the one in her possession had been obtained.

As to the school libraries for children, Miss Schreiber was of the opinion that they should contain child stories, and as the pupils advanced, history and books of travel should be introduced.

After a five minutes' recess, Dr. Shaw resumed his address dealing with psychology, and stated that an idea was but a remembered sensation. In connection with his address he gave a graphic description of the "Lord's supper," and in closing offered the suggestion that perception is most difficult for all.

The session was closed about 4 o'clock.

Wednesday Morning's Session.

This session of Wednesday was opened with music. Dr. Shaw then took up the discussion of psychology, which he has continued throughout each session of the institute.

The doctor in this connection selected as his theme, "Attention," and gave it two divisions, active and passive.

In the course of his remarks he showed how natural it is to see some things, while, on the other hand, correct observation was difficult. He termed those things which attract the attention easily as active, while those things which one must watch for or they will escape attention, passive. The latter requires cultivation, and care.

The speaker concluded with a short talk dealing with conception, and what conception is based on. According to his divisions a person first observes, then abstracts, then remembers and then generalizes, the whole forming the conception of a given circumstance.

After a brief recess, Miss Schreiber recited the story of "Sonny Sahib," the story being received with much appreciation.

The recitation was followed by a short intermission, and the session was then resumed with a vocal solo by T. B. Weaver of Prospect, who sang "Get All You Kin" in Hoosier dialect.

Dr. Shaw then continued his talk on psychological subjects, and gave some thoughts on the training of the mind. He offered the suggestion that it was advisable to think of only one thing at a time, and he advised teachers to avoid being what people term "rattle-brained."

The doctor is of the opinion that no person can succeed in life without fixing attention on one subject, and adhering closely to it.

Dr. Shaw and Miss Schreiber are winning much favor with the teachers and the institute promises to be one of the most successful as well as the most profitable ever held in the county.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The attendance at the Wednesday afternoon session of the Marion County Teachers' institute was quite good and the program arranged for the day proved an interesting one indeed.

After a season of vocal and instrumental music, Miss Schreiber occupied the first period with a fine address connected with her recitation of "Sonny Sahib," given in the morn-

ing.

The theme selected by Miss Schreiber was "Purpose, Value and Uses of the Story."

In her introductory remarks the speaker emphasized the value of novel reading for both teachers and pupils, and stated that she had no use for the teacher who was either prejudiced against novels, or failed for some other reason to read them. Such teachers can not possibly be in touch with life, it was urged, and are therefore unqualified for positions as teachers.

Miss Schreiber said that the teacher should insist on novel reading among her pupils, as they afford an avenue to much learning, that is difficult of attainment in any other channel. It was explained, however, that the novels read by a pupil, or by a teacher, should be in line with the school work in hand.

The novel read should deal with descriptions, orations, history, etc., and should at all times be pure and wholesome, of a character to uplift and instruct. According to the statements of the speaker, the handbook of the novelist is such as to make many things interesting which might be otherwise dry reading, and, as novels have been written for almost every age and condition of the world, the field of reading is broad and profitable. By such reading the teacher and pupil is put in intimate touch with many historical situations, many scenes and places that are easily remembered, and, at the same time, advancement is made in reading, description, general composition and language.

Following a short intermission, Dr. Shaw resumed his psychological talks and took up the division of consciousness, which had proven quite interesting during the morning.

As the speaker proceeded, he spoke of attention, individualism and the things with which man has been endowed, and which lower order of animals have not.

Memory and the faculty to think intelligently are two splendid endowments most highly developed in man, as are also the faculty to make comparisons, the imagination and judgment.

Consciousness was compared to a stream, or circulation. Impressions are received and retained and are ever ready to rush to a focal center on demand.

After enlarging on this point the speaker proceeded to place a number of words, or familiar names on the black-board, with a request that the teachers state what each particular one recalled first.

When the name "Romeo" appeared, some were first reminded of Juliet, some of a rose and others of a mummified department clerk and bureau heads." This is doubtless a further allusion to the parnacae cadavers who are protected by the "snivel" service reform in Washington.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Teachers Present.

The following are the teachers in attendance:

Alma Orrison, Jessie Coddling, Marion; Laura Orrison, Calle Schottle, Mildred Day, Goldie Kemper, La Rue; Rachel Thomas, Marion; Pearl Savage, Green Camp; Roy Anderson, Morral; Clara Klinfelter, F. D. Tubbs, Marion; J. B. Fields, La Rue; J. S. Coates, Cardington; Jerome Titelbaugh, Jessie Washburn, Marion; Molle Boyd, Prospect; Lillian Klinfelter, Luella Ingle, Flora Kowalek, Alla Atmendinger, Berdine Millisor, Elizabeth Ruehrmund, Emma Herz, Marion; Anna Warner, Zelma Briggs, Cochranton; Anna Warner, Caledonia; Samuel Orr, Marion; Mary Sager, La Rue; J. E. Skaggs, Herring; Phillip Hecker, Prospect; Mrs. Libbie Dowell, Green Camp; R. B. Bell, F. E. Peters, Ray Hesser, M. S. Tschantz, Mrs. M. S. Tschantz, Clinton; Prettyman, Mandie Haub, Edith Alt, La Rue; May Warner, Marion; Zetta Wolfe, Morral; Emma Bernert, Mamie Fletcher, Katie Goerlich, Ethel Howser, Anna Schoenlaub, Sarah Myers, Marion; Ira Campbell, Mabel Fleming, Edna Allmendinger, Prospect; Linda Willauer, Marie Turner, Bessie Waddell, Marion; Hattie Markey, Daisy Markey, Spry Riley, La Rue; Hattie Christian, Abigail Gast, Jennie Peters, May Hahn, Carrie Hudson, Marion; Sylvia Thew, Pearlie Russell, Elsie Hinds, Manna Moser, Blanche Hart, Caledonia; Ethel McMurray, Dell I. Gray, Clara Wlatt, Lillian Ewing, Laura Treese, Amelia Augenstein, Elta Augenstein, Ferne Irey, Marion; Otta Porter, Green Camp; Mayetta Anselm, Prospect; Elmer Holt, La Rue; Alice White, Marion; J. W. Irwin, Caledonia; Louise Cunningham, George McClenahan, Marion; Weston Llewellyn, Charles Taylor, C. H. Larkie, Wesley Miller, Waldo; A. N. Carmine, William G. Slack, Green Camp; Emma Cunningham, Lueila Scholl, C. M. Beckett, Gladys Humphrey, Marion; Estella Meister, S. S. Simpson, Columbus; Carrie Morris, Isabelle Columbus; Alice Dombaugh, Elta Jacoby, Dossie Gregory, Maudie Lucas, Edna Young, Edith Godden, Alice Peters, Marion; Leda Moore, Hortense Gast, Prospect; Avriel Davis, Cochranton; Gladys Guthery, Marseilles; Earl Thomas, Carrie Mears, Cochranton; Jessie Butler, Agusta; P. F. Chonot, Cochranton; Martha Montgomery, Marion; Mayette Montgomery, Agusta; Fern Hartman, Marion; W. H. Earl, J. F. Fields, Adelaide; Edythe Anderson, Marion; Bessie Johnson, Agusta; Maggie Moore, Green Camp; Lillian Coleman, Claude Clark, Clara Kowalek, Amy Key, Alice Pinkerman, Marion; T. E. Bolander, Prospect.

The teachers formed in line and marched to the west front of the court-house where they witnessed the saluting of the flag, and the start of the march to the fairground.

Returning to the High school building, the company was photographed on the front steps of the building.

The remainder of the morning was given to a discussion of the justice of taxing each of the teachers a registration fee of fifty cents, with which to meet the expense of the institute, there being a shortage in funds.

S. G. Smith made a short address in which he outlined reasons why the city board of education should join in meeting the expenses, and should turn over the funds derived from city examinations just as the fees for county examinations are converted to the institute treasury. Following the address of Mr. Smith the teachers voted to pay the registration fee.

The teachers think the city board of education will make some provisions for the next meeting.

This concluded the work of the

morning.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The Thursday afternoon session of the Marion County Teachers' institute attracted a very large attendance, and the program produced much that was instructive as well as entertaining.

The exercises were opened with music. Miss Schreiber then resumed her talk of the morning, the theme of which was "Narration."

The speaker first outlined the story of "Sonny Sahib," dividing it into units leading up to the climax, and then units of interest dropping to the climax. This was done that the teachers might fully understand the proper construction of a story, and be able to recognize the necessary units in a good piece of work.

Miss Schreiber illustrated the essential points in a narrative, and explained how such stories as "Sonny Sahib" may be used in instruction from the lowest grade to the High school. She recommended, however, that every teacher should be perfectly familiar with a story before she attempted to give it to the pupils. Such familiarity enables the teacher to begin right and to avoid confusion on the part of the child. The speaker dwelt at length on construction, and the manner of explaining a story, so that even the smallest child may understand and appreciate it. As a whole the address was a very profitable one, and the teachers were more than interested.

Dr. Shaw was the next speaker and returned to his psychological review by taking up the division, "Imagination."

To begin with, the doctor outlined the story of "The Death Angel," an old German opera, and in it found many fine points illustrating the great flights of the imagination, even in a child. In the story given, a child told of seeing the angels about him, and the sights of the world to come, an hour before his death.

The speaker also spoke of devotion and affection and drew some fine points from the story of the French revolution, illustrating how closely the bonds of affection may be drawn during times of great strife and trouble.

The speaker expressed himself as being opposed to wars of any kind, and expressed the belief that future generations will be without war or strife of any kind.

In conclusion, the speaker illustrated the difference between sentiment and passion, showing that passion burns itself out with its own fires like anger, but sentiment is deeper and provides the basis for much that is good in the world. He applied his suggestions to everyday life and the teachers found the address one of much value.

Knocking Civil Service. A cotemporary much given to frankness in speech has a paragraph about the "mummified department clerks and bureau heads." This is doubtless a further allusion to the parnacae cadavers who are protected by the "snivel" service reform in Washington.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Dead Wood.

President Roosevelt might get along a good deal better if it were not for the Lodges, the Knights and other illustrious influence befogging the atmosphere.—Ohio State Journal.

Usually the Way.

Charles M. Schwab has gone to Europe. Any useful experience he may have there will probably be ignored, but any diversion he may seek will be promptly cabled back home.—Columbus Dispatch.

Incredible.

The story that Governor Folk went over to Kansas after a drink of native whisky is a miserable attack on his judgment.—Cleveland World-News.

To Roosevelt Also.

In future history, the tribute in the hearts of his countrymen, will, by force of events, apply to both the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth.

Matter of Omision.

Fifteen years ago M. Witte predicted that Russia would be assailed by some power from the East, and that a social revolution would accompany that war, but he omitted to state how the matter would be settled.—Ohio State Journal.

It Wasn't Herrick.

It is authoritatively announced that the Anti-Saloon league will not press the charge that Governor Herrick was the original of the intincted parent in the famous stanzas beginning "Father, dear father, home with me now."—Cleveland Leader.

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The Object of this Editorial.

The object of this editorial is to call attention to another development of modern business, namely the employment of so many girls in stores and factories. Go into any great city or factory town at morning or at evening, and you will find an army of girls with dinner basket in hand.

The Republicans, with the assistance of a Democratic president, and a million of Democrats who followed him, put Bryanism to sleep and banished the haunting fear of currency debasement. The prosperity story that is told every day by the Democratic is frankly and cheerfully asserted of unexampled prosperity, local and national. Even

the most doleful of the Pope ceased long ago to howl "calamity" and trained their voices to the universal prosperity chorus that has been swelling louder and louder ever since the Republicans, with the assistance of a Democratic president, and a million of Democrats who followed him, put Bryanism to sleep and banished the haunting fear of currency debasement. The prosperity story that is told every day by the Democratic is frankly and cheerfully asserted of unexampled prosperity, local and national. Even

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MARION WEEKLY STAR

50c Per Year, in Advance

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages
2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - AUGUST 26

The total tax collection in Marion county for the year ending last July amounted to \$563,327.64. Pretty stiff figures to contemplate, when it is recalled that Marion is relatively one of the small counties of the state. Moreover, the state tax levied on the general duplicate is so small that it is not to be considered. It is not to be wondered that the tax-payer is interested in honest and business-like expenditure.

If all else fails, Mark Twain might try Dr. William Oster's remedy for gout—"First, pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client; and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout tormented part. A speedy cure must follow." And the best thing about this remedy is that it's equally good for any other ailment. All told, it's a mighty handy thing to have about the house.

Looking to a cordial reception, it's probably just as well that Secretary Taft deferred for a day or two that speech about the present generation of the Filipinos being unfit for self-government.

If there should be a vein of pessimism in the campaign literature being compiled by Senator Dick and his assistants down at Columbus, the senator would be justified in putting the blame on that stormy lake trip last week. It was strenuous enough to bring up anything.

Sympathy has gone much for Japan. It is possible that it might, in certain contingencies, work wonders for Russia.

The yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans naturally recalls that old old canard about Ben Butler's fondness for silver spoons, but it's dollars to cents the Crescent City would like to have the general back again if she had to sacrifice every spoon in the place.

There appears to be a growing belief that the agricultural department is a little short on farmers and somewhat bullish in the matter of grafters.

The correspondents couldn't have located that volcano in a better place than Nevada. If it really exists, there are fewer people there than in any other state to be disturbed, and if it doesn't exist there are fewer people there to discover the fake and unmask the fakers.

Seasons like the present lead to the conclusion that no farm is thoroughly equipped without a canoe. And it might not be a bad idea to have an ark about the premises.

So many people have refused the king job going boggling in Norway, that the suspicion is going the rounds that there are some long and pointed tacks in the seat of the throne chair.

With Barney Oldfield recovering from a serious injury, Earl Kiser minus a leg and Webb Jay suffering from injuries which may prove fatal, the auto-game is surely worth all the professionals get out of it. At the best there is an awful risk and little sport. It takes an enthusiast of enthusiasts to enjoy the passage of a buzz and a cloud of dust around a track.

The Japanese rice crop has been declared out of danger, and it is prophesied that it will be above the average, while famine stalks many parts of Russia in the face. Even nature proves a staunch ally of the Islanders.

"The Democratic party," says Colonel Bryan in his Commoner, "shows gratifying indications of a determination to get Democratic and stay Democratic this time." And, here we have one of the unfortunate phases of Democracy. It's always the whole thing on indications but small potatoes and few in the bill in the matter of performance.

No matter where the two older parties may open their campaigns, the Prohibitionists have selected for their opening the best town in Ohio, bar none.

Child-Beater George Seiter was taken to the Columbus workhouse, Saturday, having been given a ninety-day sentence and a \$100 fine by Justice Conley. This is not uttered for the purpose of doing honor to Justice Conley. His greatest satisfaction should be that he applied the law as he found it without fear or favor. But it is run for the purpose of calling the attention of citizens to the fact that there is law to meet the cases of all law-breakers, and that they can get it when they go to the right place for it. A few such fines and sentences as administered to George Seiter will make child-beating unpopular locally.

There are seventeen candidates for the Democratic nomination for commissioner up in Wyandot county, this year. Must be more in the office than generally thought.

"If Governor Folk would only take water after his whisky," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "his temperance supporters might forgive him." Mr. Folk probably realizes that he's now a governor because he refused to take water on any proposition.

Colonel Watterson claims there is less drunkenness in Kentucky than in any state in the land. There's no doubt of it, colonel, you Kentuckians sure have the capacity, all right.

Save Mr. Vilas, ex-President Cleveland has survived his entire cabinet. Manifestly there's something soothing in fishing and duck hunting.

The supreme court of Missouri has decided that sunflowers are weeds. That court will have to show us.

A paragraph to the effect that Thomas A. Edison is about to acquire a little house, the scene of his birth, at Milan, this state, calls attention to the fact that he's another of the great army of celebrities born in Ohio.

Monday all New York was looking up to an Ohio boy—Roy Knabenshue.

Twice as many razors are sold in America, per capita, as in any other land. Not so remarkable, considering the manner in which the South is peopled.

Colonel Henri Watterson not only repudiates all stories to the effect that he has a mint bed, but he has also gotten on all fours with the president on the proposition that "Elliott Root is the ablest man who has appeared in American politics for twenty-five years." First thing we know "Mars Henri" will blossom out as a Republican.

The Chinese boycott is weakening. Already the Chinks are going back to the goods made by "Meltcan man."

Colonel Bryan says he will visit the Philippines. Wouldn't it be awful should he suffer one of those attacks which turned Bourke Cochran wrong side in?

Peace is not impossible yet. If the Czar will only stop to think what would have been his minimum demands had he been in the position now occupied by the Mikado.

Because he knocked out a three-bagger, which won the game for the home team," reads an Altona, Kansas, special. "Shortstop J. W. Wells also captured the heart of Miss Gertrude Benfield of Oklahoma City, an enthusiastic fan." The next chapter will probably record a home run into the divorce court.

A Janesville, Wisconsin, couple celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday, with a barbecue, at which four oxen and ten hogs were served. There is something about this item which precludes it from becoming attractive to vegetarian publications.

The average American wouldn't mind greatly should some of these countries going into ecstasies over our president show a little degree of favor for our goods. Russia, for instance, never appeared to go out of her way to make the entrance of American merchandise into Manchuria easy, and the indolent are that under the Japanese fewer favors, if anything, are to be expected.

Governor Herrick can't seriously complain that Carrie Nation calls him a lobster since she has already conferred the same title on Governor Folk and Admiral Togo takes pride in it.

A western exchange begins a paragraph: "If Tom Johnson of Ohio were still in politics" If Mr. Johnson overlooks this affront we will lose all faith in him.

Russia and Liberty.

Parliamentary government, such as it is, has been proclaimed in Russia. Real parliamentary government is not the child of uskase. It is growth, and slower than the growth of the oak. It is at once the fruit and the citadel of liberty. It is neither a democracy nor an autocracy, and it is no more like the government, the demagogue Cleon gave Athens than it is like the government the tyrant Nero gave Rome.

The parliamentary system is government by the representatives of a free people, chosen at free and pure elections. It is deliberation, not frenzy. It is the representative wisdom of a people, not the assembled passion of a mob. It has flourished nowhere as it has among that wonderful race we call Anglo-Saxons.

"Parliamentary government means self-government—it means that a ruler is a public servant. It is the representative wisdom of a free and intelligent people deliberating for the public weal.

It will some day be the universal system, and it is a step in advance that Russia has taken in the gloom of defeat and the agony of humiliation, and it is to be hoped that the plant just watered may wax in strength and bring forth abundant harvest.—Washington Post.

Nobody believes that Russia is fit for such a system as exists in England or with us. There is not enough liberty, not enough intelligence, in that country to support a real parliamentary government, but everything

Warm Meals and Love.

"When a man works hard all day he is entitled to a warm meal when he comes home at night." This is the decision of a Cincinnati police judge. The case which brought it forth resulted in the separation of a couple whose home life had been made unhappy by a dearth of warm meals. The wife was past junior vice counselor of an active woman's lodge. As much of her time was taken up by lodge duties. She had little time to spend on her home. The lodge, the husband says, was her new love, and he and the home suffered in consequence. Pathetically he utters the wail of the husband of a busy lodge woman in the tragic words: "I come home and find cold meals." Then the justice instantly gave his decision. In effect he said: "Warm meals and true love are both needed for matrimonial happiness." It was a weighty question; but the Daniels are not all dead.

The intense admirer of true love will, of course, quarrel with the judge's decision. "True love is all" —presumably all that is needed for happiness—says one proverb maker.

If Chief Collins keeps up his good work, the time may come when the people of Chicago will fear the police less than they do the thugs.

Norway and Sweden appear to have been pretty thoroughly divorced, and there is no indication that either has incurred a lawyer's bill, at that.

The Atlantic Journal compliments Captain Taggart for seeking a divorce court instead of using a gun. Possibly the captain felt it wouldn't do to decimate Uncle Sam's army.

If Russia had only known it in time, she easily could have had American sentiment behind her from the first by sending M. Witte over. Unquestionably, of the members of both peace delegations, he is the prime favorite with the American public.

"As fast as the Japanese raise the sunken Russia warships," says the Chicago Tribune, "they rename them, thus removing the hoodoo." We would rather believe that the hoodoo of the Russian warships was composed principally of the drunken cavalrymen and mutineers manning them.

Yet, after all, Secretary Shaw doesn't appear to worry in the least over the apparent fact that the deficit has reached its "irreducible minimum."

It must discourage Dr. Gladden to note the number of colleges with lightning rods up to catch the bolts from Mr. Rockefeller's "tainted" money cloud.

Cartoonist Ireland of the Columbus Dispatch, a day or two ago, ran a splendidly executed drawing headed, "Lest We Forget," and representing a manifestly happy army family over the sentiment "One Taggart case is not the whole United States army." The cartoonist's contention is unquestionably well taken, but unfortunately the public gets to see little of the happy side of army life. It's not the variety which figures ever in the divorce court.

Apropos of that rescue of Mr. O'Brien at Manila it may be said that Mr. Longworth isn't like a man who wouldn't be willing to pose as a hero at any time to save a human life, and Mr. O'Brien isn't like a man who wouldn't be willing at any time to risk his life to do a nice turn for a friend.

It takes a clever chauffeur to successfully steer a baby carriage through a crowd.

McCLAIN'S...

IRON BED, SPRING AND MATTRESS SALE.

Values you never knew were possible are attracting scores of buyers daily.

One of the Gems

of the sale is this heavy, continguous post bed, finished in Vernie Martin, more beautiful and more durable than brass.

Easily worth \$8.00.

Sale price.....	\$4.45
\$3.50 Supported Wires Wire Spring.....	\$1.95
\$3.50 Cotton Top Mattress.....	\$2.75
\$5.00 Cotton Combination.....	\$3.95

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

SERVICE BOARD HOLDS MEETING

Number of Contracts for Paving Are Awarded.

OTHER BUSINESS GIVEN ATTENTION

A Resolution Is Adopted Asking Council To Adopt Some Method for Collecting Garbage, Also for Expenses in Operating System—Sanitary Officer Reports.

The contracts for paving south Main street from the end of the present paving to Walnut street and west Church street from Prairie street to Olney avenue, were awarded to the Barber Asphalt company at a regular meeting of the board of public service, Wednesday evening. The bidders on Main street were Barber Asphalt company, \$7,095.40; Standard Paving company, \$8,000.27. The Barber people's bid for Church street was \$2,255.96, and the Standard's bid was \$2,777.20. The Barber company's bond in the first contract was placed at \$3,600 and the latter's bond at \$1,200. Trinidad Pitch lake asphalt is to be used in the paving of these two streets.

P. Drake & Sons were awarded the contract for paving Silver street with Logan block, the bid being the lowest of several others—\$10,843.70. The contractors' bond was fixed at \$5,400.

Clerk William Fles reported the contract for paving Mt. Vernon avenue by the Barber Asphalt company had been received, but as yet no bond had been furnished.

The bonds and contracts of D. F. Molloy for a Pearl street sewer, and of Frank Darst for a sewer in John street, were received and approved.

Street Commissioner John Sullivan was directed to lower the grade on the east side of Campbell street, in preparation for laying a stone sidewalk. Members of the board of education objected to lowering the grade, but council thought that it should be, and instructed the directors of public service to see that it was done.

City Engineer George Dwyer was directed to make an estimate of the cost of repairing at the intersection of Main and Church streets. Council will then be asked to make an appropriation to do the work.

The contract for laying a stone sidewalk on the east side of Campbell street was awarded to J. B. Noble.

A resolution was adopted asking council to adopt some method for collecting garbage, and also for the expenses in operating the system, as the sewage and garbage disposal plant will soon be completed.

Sanitary Officer James Lutz reported six cases of typhoid fever, one case of measles and one death from cerebro spinal meningitis.

Bills amounting to \$51 were allowed.

COLONEL BROWN CUTS HIS THROAT

Civil War Veteran Makes Attempt To End His Life.

A Mt. Vernon special to Thursday morning's Cleveland Leader tells of another attempt made by Colonel Brown, well known here as the commanding officer of the Ninety-Sixth O. V. L., to take his life. The special reads:

Colonel Albert Brown, a civil war veteran, attempted to end his life at his home northwest of town this morning by cutting his throat. He has been ill for some time and under care of a nurse. He sent the nurse out of the room and slashed his throat with a razor. He will probably die.

It takes a clever chauffeur to successfully steer a baby carriage through a crowd.

GET THE CASH HABIT.

A table full of good things to eat would look good to most of us. Our job table is full of tempting bargains. Come have a look!

It includes Veiling, Black Velvet Ribbon, Baby Ribbon, Belts, Silk and Lisle Gloves, all for less than the first cost.

Charles M. Lendou & Co.

NEW YORK STORE.

A BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

Is Held at Agosta Wednesday Afternoon.

THREE EXCELLENT GAMES ARE PLAYED

Agosta Gets First Place and La Rue Second—Marseilles and Green Camp Are Tie for Third—Contests Furnish Good Entertainment. Notes and Comments.

The first annual baseball tournament, under the management of the Agosta baseball team, was held at that village Wednesday afternoon. There were four teams entered in the contests, and the games, which were witnessed by a crowd of over 300 people, consisted of three of the best amateur exhibitions ever seen at that place.

The first game, between the teams representing Agosta and Marseilles, was started promptly at 12:30 o'clock, and, after a hard battle for nine innings, resulted in a victory for the former team, by a score of eight to four. Anderson and Fetter did the battery work for Agosta and Shook and Cook for Marseilles.

Immediately following the first game, Green Camp and La Rue started a seven-inning contest which was fast and exciting. The game ended in a victory for La Rue by a score of eight to four. Seffner and Carmine did the slab work for Green Camp and Crowley and Ballenger for La Rue.

The third game of the tournament was between Agosta and La Rue, the victors in the former contests. This was the best and closest battle of the three. The game was marked by fast fielding and a number of sensational plays by the members of both teams. At the close of the seventh inning, the score stood four to three in favor of Agosta, thus giving Agosta first place in the tournament, La Rue second, with Green Camp and Marseilles tied for third. In the last game, Ramer and Carmine did the battery work for Agosta and Ballenger and Prettyman for La Rue.

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LATEST DOINGS OF KIRKPATRICK

The People Who Are Visiting or Entertaining Visitors.

Kirkpatrick, Aug. 24.—[Special.]

Mrs. Catherine Knowles, who has been quite sick, is improving.

Rev. Mr. Coons, who has been visiting his parents in Canada the past week, returned home Monday.

Miss Anna Hinds and Mrs. Eliza

Foos were in Marion Monday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M

E church will meet at the home of

Mrs. Louise Matthews next Wednesday.

Elmer Beers and sons, Herbert

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RELEASED FROM THE WORKHOUSE

George Seiter, Sent Up for Beating Child.

THE COMMISSIONERS REMIT HIS FINE

They Later Telephone to Columbus in Regard to Matter, Claiming That the Case Is Misrepresented to Them by L. E. Myers, Seiter's Attorney—Message Is Too Late.

George Seiter was discharged from the workhouse at Columbus, at 11 a. m., Tuesday, on the petition of himself and his attorney, Louis E. Myers.

Seiter was sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs a week ago, and was removed to the Columbus institution August 18.—The sentence was imposed on a plea of guilty entered by Seiter to a charge of brutally beating his young daughter, the humane officers of the city filing the complaint with Justice Charles H. Conley.

Myers appeared before the county commissioners Monday, with a request that they remit the fine and costs. The commissioners state that the attorney misstated the case to them and inveigled them into doing what they have since learned was wrong. According to the story of the commissioners, Myers shielded his client by stating that he simply entered a plea of guilty to the charge to protect his housekeeper, who, he claimed, was really the one who had done the whipping, and Seiter was astounded when he received such a heavy sentence, after thinking it would be light and would be the best way out of the difficulty. They claim that Myers also said it would be impossible for his client to raise funds to pay his fine.

The commissioners state that they have since learned, that, immediately after the incarceration of Seiter in the work-house, his relatives raised about eighty-five dollars toward paying his fine. This money, as the story runs, was turned over to Myers, and was retained by him as an attorney fee.

The commissioners remitted the fine and costs, and soon after learned that they had been too hasty in the matter, and calling in representatives of the prosecution they sent for Myers that both sides might be heard, and their action, if wrong, be recinded.

Myers, however, had gone to Columbus, and had already presented a petition to the authorities there to have Seiter discharged after showing the fine had been disposed of.

Shortly after noon Tuesday the commissioners telephoned to the workhouse authorities asking them to hold Seiter, but found they were too late and Seiter had already been discharged from custody.

The commissioners now state that they will investigate the matter fully, and if an action can be brought against Myers for presenting the case to them as he did they will bring it.

The commissioners have been advised by Prosecutor John H. Clark that their action in remitting the fine of Seiter was wholly illegal, as commissioners are without authority to remit a fine due the state.

Myers Makes a Statement.

George Seiter and his attorney, L. E. Myers, were expected to arrive in the city at 4:40 o'clock Tuesday evening, Seiter having been discharged from the workhouse during the day.

There had been some talk during the afternoon to the effect that as soon as Seiter landed in the city he would be rearrested on the grounds that his release was illegal in every detail, and quite a crowd of curious persons was about the union depot to witness developments. Myers arrived, but contrary to his assertions that his client was there, it appears that no one but the attorney saw him.

Prosecutor John H. Clark had already declared Seiter fugitive from justice, and many believe that Seiter, appreciating this fact, left the train somewhere between Marion and Columbus, fearing that he would be returned to the workhouse.

Wednesday morning Myers approached a Star reporter with a demand that statements as to his methods should be retracted, but he neglected to state that what the commissioners had said in regard to the representations he had made to them were false. In the course of the interview he stated, however, that commissioners permitting a lawyer to be to them two days in succession were soft.

Soon after Myers applied to a well-known local attorney to defend him in case the threats to bring disbarment proceedings against him materialized. In connection with this, Myers stated that if he was discharged from the practice of law he might go to Oklahoma and open a land office.

As to the disbarment proceedings, Prosecutor Clark stated that he would not begin them, it was simply his duty to protect the interests of the county, and that he would see

that the fine and costs remitted illegally and due the state were not paid by the county. The prosecutor refused to give an opinion as to the liability of the commissioners individually to the state, and those holding claims for costs.

Several attorneys are of the opinion, however, that the commissioners will be obliged to pay the fine and costs out of their own pockets, and, in accord with this opinion, Humane Officer Wesley Ulsh, who has costs due him, will present the commissioners individually with a bill for the sum due him.

In an interview with Prosecutor Clark Wednesday, Myers told the prosecutor that every representation he had made the commissioners was true, and that after remitting the fine assessed Seiter, they remarked that they would also authorize the discharge of the prisoner so far as the sentence was concerned. He asserted that he told the commissioners that such action would be illegal, but they extended this favor that he might the more readily secure the release of Seiter.

Myers states that he is not only willing, but anxious to meet the commissioners.

As to Seiter, Humane Officer Wesley Ulsh states that if it should develop that Seiter can not be returned to the workhouse on the old charge, there are several other charges against him which if prosecuted would land him in the institution from which he has just escaped. The officer also stated, Wednesday, that the public had not been fully informed as to all of the conditions surrounding the children of Seiter when they were taken in hand by the humane society.

According to the story of the commissioners, Myers shielded his client by stating that he simply entered a plea of guilty to the charge to protect his housekeeper, who, he claimed, was really the one who had done the whipping, and Seiter was astounded when he received such a heavy sentence, after thinking it would be light and would be the best way out of the difficulty. They claim that Myers also said it would be impossible for his client to raise funds to pay his fine.

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Myers, however, had gone to Columbus, and had already presented a petition to the authorities there to have Seiter discharged after showing the fine had been disposed of.

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Prosecutor John H. Clark had already declared Seiter fugitive from justice, and many believe that Seiter, appreciating this fact, left the train somewhere between Marion and Columbus, fearing that he would be returned to the workhouse.

Wednesday morning Myers approached a Star reporter with a demand that statements as to his methods should be retracted, but he neglected to state that what the commissioners had said in regard to the representations he had made to them were false. In the course of the interview he stated, however, that commissioners permitting a lawyer to be to them two days in succession were soft.

Soon after Myers applied to a well-known local attorney to defend him in case the threats to bring disbarment proceedings against him materialized. In connection with this, Myers stated that if he was discharged from the practice of law he might go to Oklahoma and open a land office.

As to the disbarment proceedings, Prosecutor Clark stated that he would not begin them, it was simply his duty to protect the interests of the county, and that he would see

that the fine and costs remitted illegally and due the state were not paid by the county. The prosecutor refused to give an opinion as to the liability of the commissioners individually to the state, and those holding claims for costs.

Several attorneys are of the opinion, however, that the commissioners will be obliged to pay the fine and costs out of their own pockets, and, in accord with this opinion, Humane Officer Wesley Ulsh, who has costs due him, will present the commissioners individually with a bill for the sum due him.

In an interview with Prosecutor Clark Wednesday, Myers told the prosecutor that every representation he had made the commissioners was true, and that after remitting the fine assessed Seiter, they remarked that they would also authorize the discharge of the prisoner so far as the sentence was concerned. He asserted that he told the commissioners that such action would be illegal, but they extended this favor that he might the more readily secure the release of Seiter.

Myers states that he is not only willing, but anxious to meet the commissioners.

As to Seiter, Humane Officer Wesley Ulsh states that if it should develop that Seiter can not be returned to the workhouse on the old charge, there are several other charges against him which if prosecuted would land him in the institution from which he has just escaped. The officer also stated, Wednesday, that the public had not been fully informed as to all of the conditions surrounding the children of Seiter when they were taken in hand by the humane society.

According to the story of the commissioners, Myers shielded his client by stating that he simply entered a plea of guilty to the charge to protect his housekeeper, who, he claimed, was really the one who had done the whipping, and Seiter was astounded when he received such a heavy sentence, after thinking it would be light and would be the best way out of the difficulty. They claim that Myers also said it would be impossible for his client to raise funds to pay his fine.

The commissioners state that they have since learned, that, immediately after the incarceration of Seiter in the work-house, his relatives raised about eighty-five dollars toward paying his fine. This money, as the story runs, was turned over to Myers, and was retained by him as an attorney fee.

The commissioners remitted the fine and costs, and soon after learned that they had been too hasty in the matter, and calling in representatives of the prosecution they sent for Myers that both sides might be heard, and their action, if wrong, be recinded.

Myers, however, had gone to Columbus, and had already presented a petition to the authorities there to have Seiter discharged after showing the fine had been disposed of.

Shortly after noon Tuesday the commissioners telephoned to the workhouse authorities asking them to hold Seiter, but found they were too late and Seiter had already been discharged from custody.

The commissioners now state that they will investigate the matter fully, and if an action can be brought against Myers for presenting the case to them as he did they will bring it.

The commissioners have been advised by Prosecutor John H. Clark that their action in remitting the fine of Seiter was wholly illegal, as commissioners are without authority to remit a fine due the state.

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IS MURDERED BY A ROBBER

New York Woman Shot Down in Chicago Street.

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO HOLD THE MAN

Tragedy Occurs in One of the Fashionable Residence Districts of the South Side—Desperado Eludes a Swarm of Detectives and Police and Disappears in Darkness.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Mrs. S. E. Mize of New York city was murdered by a robber while taking an evening walk in one of the fashionable residence districts of the South Side. For the greater part of the summer Mrs. Mize has been a guest at the Del Prado hotel, Tuesday night, in company with Mrs. E. F. Wilson of Las Cruces, N. M., also a guest at the hotel, she went out for a short walk. They had gone two squares from the hotel when they were confronted by a man who demanded the money. All along Fifty-ninth street and on Washington avenue people were sitting upon verandas and in the front yards of their residences, and Mrs. Mize, evidently expecting help from some of them, vigorously attacked the robber, at the same time calling loudly for help. Mrs. Wilson turned and ran back toward the hotel.

Mrs. Mize was able to utter just two cries for aid when the robber shot her through the heart, killing her instantly. Mrs. Wilson, who was looking back at the time, fell in a faint, and when the residents of the neighborhood came running in response to the calls of Mrs. Mize, they found both women lying upon the sidewalk.

The murderer, after shooting Mrs. Mize, fled into an alley and disappeared in the darkness. A swarm of detectives and uniformed policemen were on the ground in a few minutes, but for the time being the murderer made good his escape. The side of Mrs. Mize's white shirtwaist was scorched by the flash of the revolver, and it was the opinion of the police that the robber thought Mrs. Mize intended to hold him until aid arrived, and shot her down to escape possible arrest.

PROBATE COURT

A marriage license has been issued to Adolph Dennig and Edith Holmes.

Marriage licenses have been issued to George B. Elliott and Sara V. Somerlot, John Redd and Sylvia May Fulton, Charles Trimmer and Virgil Brothers.

A marriage license has been issued to Charles Landon and Lillian Gilbert.

In the matter of J. B. Layton, against Watson Ireland and others in the probate court, Sheldon & McNeil were ordered to pay the \$60 due Ireland into the court, this afternoon, the money to be used in paying the indebtedness complained of and costs.

A marriage license has been issued to Charles Clark and Nannie McLean.

THE HOTEL BELLBOY

He Plans to Have One Day of Rest and Revenge.

"Some day when I have accumulated a stake," said one of the bright bellboys at the Blossom House the other day, "I am going to have some fun."

"What are you going to do?" a bystander asked.

"I am simply going to some big hotel in Chicago or St. Louis and live for a day," and the boy paused to let the remark soak in.

"And that's your idea of a good time, is it?" queried the curious listener.

"Hold on! I am not through yet. I am going to a big hotel with three big girls, and I am going to make the bellboy carry all of them up to the room for me. I won't carry even the smallest one. Then as soon as I am in my room I am going to have some ice water. I will not ring for ice water, but for a bellboy, and after he has climbed to the fifth floor—bellboys are not permitted to use the elevator, you know, and I shall not take a room lower than the fifth floor—when he has climbed up there I will tell him I want some ice water.

"I will drink all the ice water I can and pour the rest in a cuspidor. Then I will ring for more ice water. After that I shall order a cocktail served in my room. I don't drink, but there must be variety in my scheme. Then I will decide to take a Turkish bath and will call a boy to carry my grip down to the bathroom. When I return, I will ring for more ice water.

"I will insist on having the same bellboy serve me all the time, and I'll keep him chasing around until he will curse me at every step. Then when I get ready to leave and he is happy to see that he shall never see my cursed face again, I will give him a dollar. You know I couldn't think of putting a boy to all that trouble without rewarding him, because I have been through the mill myself. What I have just described happens to a bellboy every day of his life—all except getting the dollar when it is over."—Ran a City Times.

A Delicate Distinction.



LARUE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Many Attend the Bell's Sunday-School Picnic.

LARGE ATTENDANCE, EXCELLENT TIME

Bert Swaleem Carries His Right Hand in a Sling, Owing to a Bad Cut—Cook-Hamilton Reunion at Marion Fairground—Other Interesting Items.

La Rue, Aug. 24.—[Special.]—Ed. Faris and family of Columbus moved here Tuesday. He has been engaged as clerk in the Crowley clothing store, which will open next week.

R. A. Glick has a force of hands employed lowering the floor, putting in a new floor and making other improvements in the Hemminger room.

Bert Swaleem is carrying his right hand in a sling, the result of a bad cut.

The Swaleem brothers have moved into their new house in the east end, and are now building a barn. For the present their meat shop on north High street has been closed.

C. H. Sutton was in Richwood Tuesday, and purchased a driving horse from Deputy Sheriff Haines.

M. B. and W. R. Chase of Marion were here on business Tuesday.

Quite a number of local people attended the Bell's Sunday-school picnic in Harn's grove, Tuesday. They report a large attendance and a good time and excellent entertainment.

J. F. Walter of West Liberty was here on business Friday.

William Hyatt has purchased a new block cement machine.

George Raub is placing material upon the ground for the erection of a new dwelling on the Raub farm, south of town.

Mrs. C. Little has built a new veranda to his residence.

The Cook-Hamilton reunion will be held upon the Marion fairground Friday. Several relatives from here contemplate attending.

A large number of citizens attended the soldiers' reunion in Marion Thursday.

Mrs. Barbara Keefer of Marion visited friends here Sunday.

The funeral of Mrs. Jacob Reely, Sunday, was the largest which has been held here for many years. The remains were interred in the Waldo cemetery.

Mrs. M. M. Culp and children of Franklin were called here by the death of Mrs. Culp's grandmother, Mrs. Reely. She did not, however, arrive in time for the funeral.

William Gabler, John and William Hoke, Fred Stoner and Mack Smith have gone on a prospecting trip to the eastern part of Maryland. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

Hoke Donithen and Horace Williams of Marion drove here Sunday afternoon.

S. H. Cook and family of Hepburn were called here Tuesday on account of the illness of David Clark.

W. R. Starner of Marseilles was here on business Wednesday.

S. A. Raub has the material on the ground, and will soon begin the construction of a new residence on his farm southeast of here.

Mrs. John Jones is thought to be slightly better at this writing.

A. J. Jones was in Green Springs on business Thursday.

R. O. Hopkins and Miss Mildred E. Dombough of Marion and Mrs. Lydia Zieg of Ridgeway are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Drake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carter of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Thomas Winslow and Mrs. Rosetta Sapp of Brink Haven are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Gatchell this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Elder and son, Howard, returned Wednesday from a visit in Maryland.

Mrs. Harley Simpson and children of Delaware are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Simpson.

The Fairview Sunday-school held a picnic Thursday.

Dr. George W. Kemp of Marseilles was in town Thursday on business.

While playing about the house, Wednesday afternoon, La Verne, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Myers fell from a chair, severely bruising his chin and nose.

Mrs. Lamb of Foraker, Mrs. Mary Heath and Mrs. Anna Hudson of Marysville are guests of Marshal David Lamb and family this week.

Miss Leona Baughman is visiting relatives in Columbus.

John S. Myers has rented the 110 acre farm, owned by Mrs. Dorcas Topliff, north of town.

Miss Flissie Tarbutton and sister of Kenton, and Miss Enid Anderson of Galion are guests of E. Anderson and family.

Miss Mary Alspach of Marion is a guest at the Alspach home.

C. H. Topliff has completed a fine \$1,000 barn on his farm north of town.

Milton Morral has erected a large addition to his barn, two and one-half miles north of LaRue.

Mrs. Maggie Scott is having her village residence re-roofed and otherwise improved.

Frank Gossler and little daughter, Catherine, and Miss Wealthy Fatzler of Gurley avenue have returned from an extended visit with friends and relatives in Harrisburg, Illinois.

True love is found on the rock of reverence.

WELL ATTENDED IS THE MEETING

Held by Ladies' Aid Society at Waldo.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS' ANNUAL PICNIC

Will Be Held at Radnor Next Week. Star Band Will Furnish the Music. Young People Enjoy Outing in Graham's Woods—Funeral of Mrs. Jacob Reely.

Walde, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The annual picnic of the Sunday-schools of the Radnor and Delaware circuits, which was to have been held at Radnor Thursday, has been postponed one week. The Methodist Sunday-school of this place will attend. The star band will furnish the music.

No meeting of the township board of education was held Monday evening, as a quorum was not present. The meeting was adjourned to Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ray, and Miss Lotta Bell Ray of Woodland and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hazen of Thonatossa, Florida, were guests of the family of Delbert Benedict, Sunday.

Mrs. Irwin returned to her home in Chicago, today, after a visit with her father, William Waddell.

All of the township teachers are attending the institute in Marion this week.

The Star band has been engaged to furnish music for the Labor day celebration at Richwood, September 4.

It will also go to Marion, September 6, to furnish music for the Odd Fellows' picnic.

Miss Dessa Marie Benedict has returned home, after visiting relatives in Columbus.

A party of twenty-two young girls from eight to fifteen years of age picnicked in Edward Graham's woods last Thursday. The day was spent in games, swinging and other sports.

Farmers are taking advantage of the dry weather to finish their threshing. The oats are badly damaged, and many are refused at the elevator.

Mrs. Barbara Keefer of Marion visited friends here Sunday.

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William Gabler, John and William Hoke, Fred Stoner and Mack Smith have gone on a prospecting trip to the eastern part of Maryland. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

Hoke Donithen and Horace Williams of Marion drove here Sunday afternoon.

Ambrose Myers is visiting relatives in the West, and, incidentally, attending the Portland exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Francis have returned from a visit with relatives at Findlay.

The children of Henry Gearliser are sick of the measles.

Mrs. Louise Ebert, a sister of Mrs. Mack Smith, died at her home in Leonardsburg Monday, and was buried in the St. Jacob's cemetery in Richland township.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid society held a well-attended meeting at the home of Mrs. Art Glaze, Wednesday evening. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Joseph Bland, in two weeks.

An ice famine is threatened if the extremely warm weather continues long.

Those who packed ice are running short and refuse to sell any. The ice did not keep as well as usual this summer.

C. D. Jones is quite poorly at this writing with an affection of the heart. He is confined to his bed.

Miss Josephine Straub, who has been spending the summer in the West, visiting her brothers, started for home Thursday.

Mrs. Lamb of Foraker, Mrs. Mary Heath and Mrs. Anna Hudson of Marysville are guests of Marshal David Lamb and family this week.

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Mrs. Maggie Scott is having her village residence re-roofed and otherwise improved.

Dr. H. Chisholm was called and reduced the fractures.

Several months ago the girl fell out of an apple tree and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone.

Miss Mary Alspach of Marion is a guest at the Alspach home.

True love is found on the rock of reverence.

SELECT PLACE AND NAME DATE

Ohio Republicans Arrange for Campaign Opening.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTS

Opening at Beliefontaine, September 23—Governor Herrick Is Said To Be Interested in the Mahoning Gas, Traction and Light Merger—News of the State.

Columbus, O., Aug. 24.—The Republican state executive committee met at headquarters in the Clinton building and fixed the date and time for the opening of the fall campaign, leaving all other arrangements, as usual, to a committee composed of Chairman Dick, Secretary Malloy and Treasurer Burdell. The opening will be at Beliefontaine September 23. Governor Herrick and Senator Foraker will be two of the speakers, and the third will not be chosen. Senator Dick says, until until after a consultation with the Beliefontaine committee on arrangements. Judge Duncan Dow, author of the Dow tax, has been suggested for chairman of the day. That matter, too, will be left with the Beliefontaine committee.

State Chairman Dick, at the close of the meeting, which lasted three and one-half hours, expressed satisfaction with the spirit exhibited by the members and the information they brought.

The Star band has been engaged to furnish music for the Labor day celebration at Richwood, September 4.

It will also go to Marion, September 6, to furnish music for the Odd Fellows' picnic.

Plenty of Squirrels.

Columbus, O., Aug. 24.—The open season for squirrels begins Sept. 1 and continues until Oct. 15. They are reported by the game warden to be plentiful this season, and the squirrels are already preparing for the sport.

The duck season, that lasts until Dec. 1, comes in at the same time.

Ledged into a Well.

Chillicothe, O., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Ebenezer Speakman, 26, committed suicide by leaping into a deep well near her home on Top Hill, Harrison township. She has been losing her mind for two months, and preparations were under way for her removal to an asylum.

Ohio Girl Killed.

Findlay, O., Aug. 24.—M. A. Fennerly, a prominent insurance man of this city, received word that his 10-year-old daughter, who has been visiting relatives at Shamokin, Pa., had fallen down stairs and sustained injuries to her spine that proved fatal.

F

KLEINMAIERS

—GREAT—

Sacrifice Sale of Children's Clothing

BUY WHILE YOU HAVE THE CHANCE!

Never again will you have the opportunity of selecting from MARION'S VERY BEST LINE OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS at such ridiculous low prices.

We Must Have the Room!

\$1.48 GIVES YOU A SELECTION FROM SUITS THAT SOLD UP TO \$4.00
\$2.48 GIVES YOU A SELECTION FROM SUITS THAT SOLD UP TO \$5.00
\$3.48 GIVES YOU A SELECTION FROM SUITS THAT SOLD UP TO \$6.00
\$4.48 GIVES YOU A SELECTION FROM SUITS THAT SOLD UP TO \$8.00

KLEINMAIERS

MINOR NOTES.

Kicked by Horse—While wheeling a load of dirt at the Grundtisch barn Saturday, J. E. Heinkel, an employee, was kicked on the left hand by a horse. A small bone of the hand was broken, and the member was badly cut and bruised. Dr. F. M. Baldwin rendered the necessary attention.

Foot Mashed—Robert H. Slerer, an employee of the Central Ohio Lime & Stone company, Friday afternoon, while engaged in hauling stone, fell from a car, the wheels passing over his left foot. The member was badly mashed and a small bone in the foot was broken. He was removed to his residence, where Dr. D. O. Weeks attended him.

Struck by Stone—While blasting stone at the Evans stone quarry, last Monday, Ernest Walker was struck on the left arm by a heavy piece of

stone, inflicting a deep gash five inches long. Dr. H. W. Sager attended him.

Ankle Sprained—While working about the house Monday, Mrs. Stephen Burroughs, residing on Wood street, slipped and fell, sustaining a badly sprained right ankle. The accident will keep her confined to the house for several weeks. Dr. F. M. Baldwin rendered the necessary attention.

Struck in Ear—J. Mayhew, an employee at the steam shovel shops, met with an accident Monday afternoon that will result in his losing the hearing of the left ear. While at work on a machine he was struck in the left ear by a small piece of steel, which broke the ear-drum. He was attended by Dr. E. L. Brady.

There is a certain brand of charity that will give a man a crust and then steal his coat.

ORDER IN FAVOR OF B. F. WADE

Is Sold to City National Bank. It Is
Stated.

It is stated by those in touch with the recent purchase of steel furniture by the county commissioners that an order issued on the county treasury by the commissioners in favor of B. F. Wade, the payment of which was stopped by injunction proceedings brought by Prosecutor John H. Clark, was sold by Wade to the City National bank, and not presented by him to the treasury as customary.

DEATH ANGEL VISITS THE LANIUS HOME

Five-Months-Old Child Dies of Summer Complaint.

The five-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Lanius, residing near Green Camp, died of summer complaint, Tuesday night. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Green Camp M. E. church, Rev. E. J. Webster officiating.

Five-Months-Old Child Dies of Summer Complaint.

The five-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Lanius, residing near Green Camp, died of summer complaint, Tuesday night. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Green Camp M. E. church, Rev. E. J. Webster officiating.

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THE EARTH TREMBLES

A Severe Earthquake Shock in the West.

ACCOMPANIED BY A LOUD RUMBLING

It Causes the Wildest Kind of Alarm.

In St. Louis Hundreds Run into the Streets in Their Night Gowns. Weather Bureau Takes Note of the Disturbance, Reported Shock the Most Severe in Twenty Years—Various Reports.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22.—A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout eastern Missouri, western Illinois, southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee at eight minutes after 11 o'clock Monday night. At Cairo and Richview, Illinois, and several points in Kentucky and Tennessee the vibrations are said to have been accompanied by a loud rumbling noise which caused a panic among citizens.

Most places report two shocks, though only one was felt in St. Louis. It was so severe as to throw thousands of beds and chairs in some instances, and to cause the wildest kind of alarm. In north and west St. Louis hundreds ran out into the streets in night gowns. In Belleville and east St. Louis panic-stricken people crowded the streets.

The weather bureau took note of the disturbances and reported the shock the most severe in twenty years.

The new city hall and four court buildings were shaken violently by the earthquake. The latter did not show any ill effects from the shock, although the building is one of the oldest in the city.

Fully a Minute.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—Springfield experienced an earthquake shock at 11:12 o'clock Monday night. The disturbance lasted fully a minute. Apparently the waves moved from west to east, as persons in their beds at the time report a rocking in this direction.

Dishes were rattled in pantries and closets; windows were shaken in their casements and there were other evidences of the disturbance. The upheaval was followed by a thunderstorm.

People Frightened.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 22.—An earthquake shock occurred here at 11:11 Monday night, continued about one minute and shook the strongest buildings in the city.

Hundreds took refuge in the streets.

Like Passing Train.

Richiyew, Ill., Aug. 22.—At about 11:08 Monday night a severe earthquake was felt here which lasted about twenty seconds and caused much alarm. The shock made a noise like a train passing.

Distinctly Felt.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 22.—A distinctly felt earthquake shock alarmed Memphis at 11:15 Monday night, coming in two vibrations about two minutes apart. It was sufficiently strong to rock four story buildings and send their inhabitants pell-mell into the streets.

At Howe Institute, in the eastern part of the city, the alarm amounted almost to a panic. Reports from Brownsville and Paris, Tennessee, say that the shock was severe, gathering force as it traveled eastward, and lasting about thirty seconds in each place.

Doors Rattle.

St. Charles, Mo., Aug. 22.—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here at 11:08 Monday night. Doors, windows, dishes and light articles of furniture were shaken and rattled. Many persons were awakened and fled to the streets.

Shock General.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 22.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here last night at 11:10. The vibration seemed to be from east to west. Telephone messages from neighboring towns show that the shock was general in this part of the state and quite severe.

Of Great Magnitude.

Cold Springs, Ind., Aug. 22.—An earthquake of great magnitude occurred here about 11 o'clock last night, which made the buildings sway to and fro. There were three nail Commercial-Tribune.

or four distinct shocks, which lasted several seconds.

Two Distinct Shocks.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 22—Owensboro and Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana, were visited by an earthquake at 11:05 o'clock Monday night. Two distinct shocks were felt. Citizens of Owensboro were greatly frightened. Many rushed from their homes. No damage was done.

ROTHSCHILDS TAKE A STAND

Will Loan Money to Russia Only on Conditions.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—According to the Post, the Rothschilds and other great Jewish banking houses have assumed the position, in regard to the proposed loan to Russia, that they will not participate in advancing money to that nation unless the emancipation of the Russian Jews has been made an accomplished fact. These great financial concerns will not even consider the question of making a loan until the concessions demanded have actually been made. The Rothschilds recall that on a previous occasion a loan was made to Russia conditionally, but after the money was advanced, the conditions were never carried out. They not propose to be hoodwinked again, and for that reason have taken the stand that the concession must have been made before money will be advanced.

SOME BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE

Transacted at Regular Meeting of Council.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CITY STREETS

Ordinances Are Read and Adopted. Council Is Late in Meeting—Automobile Is Sent to DeCliff for One of the Members—Notes and Comments.

At a regular meeting of the city council, held Monday evening, some business of importance was disposed of.

The session was opened very late because of a delay in the arrival of members and the absence from the city of Reber.

It was also necessary to send an automobile to DeCliff for Wilson, who had missed a train.

The first business taken up was the matter of widening south Pearl street below Bellefontaine avenue one foot, the improvement being petitioned for by a number of property owners. The petition was referred to the street and alley committee for further consideration.

An ordinance providing for the improvement of Elm street, from Church street to Mt. Vernon avenue, was given its first reading and was laid over. The street is to be paved with Pitch Lake asphalt. On a motion to pass the ordinance to the second reading Seiter voted against it.

An ordinance, assessing property on the first alley east of north State street, between Bellevue avenue and George street; also property on Blaine avenue and John street for the construction of sewers, was adopted.

An ordinance, providing for the issue of a note of \$500, drawing six per cent. per annum, in anticipation of the collection of special assessments for the construction of sewer and other taps on streets about to be paved, was adopted. The special assessments, when collected, will not only meet the note, but will cover all interest.

A similar ordinance, providing for the issue of a note of \$4,500 to meet the cost of the paving of Mt. Vernon avenue, was also adopted. This note will also draw six per cent. per annum and will be liquidated when the bonds are realized upon.

A resolution, to adjust special assessments amounting to about \$1,000 against a lot owned by J. C. Bender, valued at fifty dollars and located on Bellefontaine avenue, was adopted. The owner wanted to sell the lot to the city, but the proposition was rejected.

The matter of constructing an extension of a sewer running through an alley parallel with Center street, on the north side and emptying into the John street sewer, was next taken up and a resolution to construct the improvement was passed. The meeting was adjourned until next Monday evening.

Return Not Yet In.

The Atlanta Constitution complains that—up to date—not one single member of the Georgia legislature has been accused of grafting. But don't be discouraged, neighbor. The season is still young.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

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Opening Foreign Markets.

Not many years ago it was customary for the high-tariff advocates to deny with heat that American manufacturers ever did anything so unpatriotic as to sell their goods cheaper in foreign markets than in home markets. Americans of that day, they felt, had not been sufficiently trained to accept the truth in this respect with proper and becoming meekness. Now it is perfectly well known, because it is admitted, that many great manufacturing concerns, such as the steel-rail makers, for example, have one price for the United States and a much lower price for all the world lying beyond the borders of the Dingley tariff. The arrangement is sweetly simple. The American maintains the high tariff so that he may have the privilege of paying too much for the things he has to buy.

The theory is, of course, that everybody gets a share of the loot. While you are helping to provide exorbitant profits for a lot of other people, somehow or other you are coming in for your share. You individually have your own special way of getting even. Very likely you do not realize it and you may have to get a high-tariff orator to hypnotize you in order that you may realize it. But whether you realize it or not, that is the theory. The Dingley tariff, having formed a working agreement with a trade combine, assures to the manufacturer in that particular line any profits he chooses to ask that are not so high as to kill consumption in the home market.

The Law's Delay.

There is a good deal of caustic criticism of the delay of putting into execution the sentence of fine and imprisonment imposed on Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Some of this criticism is just, and some of it is temperate. One of the difficulties of journalism seems to be to strike the happy medium. The constitution provides that "in criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." Senator Mitchell has had that, but it is now said that his lawyers have laid out a program of appeal and other proceedings that will keep their client free for several years. Even the melancholy suggestion is made that as Mr. Mitchell is now seventy years of age death and the lawyers may finally defeat justice.

It is all with the courts. The system is not so bad as the critics represent it to be. There are exceptional cases, but the courts can, as a rule, make no stop delay. It is in their power to deny appeals on frivolous representations, but the theory of the law is to give the defendant every honest chance. If Senator Mitchell

has the means to carry his case to the last possible resort, on tenable legal or moral grounds, he should be dealt with considerably by the papers. It is a touching spectacle to see a man of his years and station struggling for the preservation of his honor, or at least against a prison record to leave to his posterity or kin.

It is a mistake to say that Senator Mitchell is not already undergoing punishment. His suffering must be dreadful. According to the terms of his conviction he has permitted a desire for mere gain—and that not by any means a fortune—to overwhelm him in one of the most eminent positions in the public service of any country. His high position enters largely into the estimate of his reflections. He has brought discredit on himself, on his people, on his state and on his government, and may finally defeat justice.

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Recent Experiments In Scientific Rain Making

PORTERFIELD

BABLY HURT

Gun Explodes While Shooting Clay Pigeons.

LEFT ARM CUT
AND LACERATEDEAR-DRUM IS DESTROYED AND FACE
PAINFULLY BURNED—ACCIDENT OCCURS NEAR WALDO MONDAY AFTERNOON—KNOCKED TO GROUND AND RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS.

WALDO, Aug. 22.—[Special]—As the result of the exploding of his gun J. L. Porterfield of Waldo had his left ear drum destroyed, his face badly powder burned and his left arm cut and lacerated, late Monday afternoon.

Porterfield and others were shooting at clay pigeons just across the bridge from Waldo. Porterfield had fired a number of shots and, it is supposed, his gun became overheated and caused the explosion, which knocked him to the ground and rendered him unconscious for some time.

There is nothing especially new about rain making tests. Savage and semi-barbaric races have employed various spells and incantations for the purpose, and even in civilized Europe men have claimed to be rain makers.

As early as 1757 Edward Powers of Delavan, Wis., published a volume designed

to prove that rain always fell after a battle.

He wanted the government to

take 200 siege guns from the Rock Island arsenal to some arid point in the west and fire a hundred rounds.

Ten years afterward Daniel "Ruggles of

Fredericksburg, Va., devised a scheme

for bombarding the heavens by means

of torpedoes charged with high explosives carried into the upper air in balloons.

Some years later this plan was

actually tested by the government in Texas.

Congress appropriated \$10,000, and General R. S. Dyrefonth was de-

tailed to perform the experiment.

It was carried out with minute attention

to details, but it was a lamentable failure as a rain producer.

After the explosives had been fired the atmosphere seemed drier and more heat charged than before.

About this time another rain making scheme was discussed with much interest. It consisted in liberating liquefied carbonic acid gas in the upper atmosphere, where it would become vapor and in expanding would cool the air sufficiently to cause rain to be formed.

After it had been estimated by experts that the expense of inducing a rainfall of a quarter of an inch would not fall far short of \$600,000 an acre the theory was abandoned.

ALLEN G. CLARK.

224-114 wk-12-12

Man seldom regrets the things he doesn't say.

Legal Notice.

John W. Bosley, whose residence and present location are unknown, will take notice that on the fifteenth day of July, 1905, Ezekiel Browne filed a petition against him and other persons in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Ohio. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain a judgment against said Bosley on a certain promissory note given by him for the sum of \$1,025.80, payable in ten annual installments of eight per cent, commencing from January 1, 1905, and to foreclose the mortgage given to secure the payment of said note on the following described real estate, situated in the township of Salt Rock, county of Marion, state of Ohio, to wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-four, township four south, range fourteen east, except the northeast quarter of said section; also the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section, containing 160 acres, more or less, but subject to all legal highways; and to have said premises sold for the payment of liens thereon, also for the appointment of a receiver for the crops growing on said land.

Said defendant is required to answer said petition on or before the sixteenth day of September, 1905, of judgment and decree will be taken against him by default.

By Charles C. Fisher, his attorney.

Marion, O., July 21, 1905. 201-f&w-5wks

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Marion county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, on the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Marion, in the county of Marion and state of Ohio, to wit:

Lot number four thousand four hundred and fifty-two (452) in L. W. Marland's First addition to the city of Marion, the same being otherwise designated and known as number 2 Rose avenue, in said city of Marion, in the county and state aforesaid.

Appraised at twelve hundred and seventy-five (\$1275.00) dollars.

Terms of sale—One-third the purchase price to be paid cash in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent per annum and payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

DAVID V. FERGUSON, Administrator of the estate of Estella Ferguson, deceased.

John F. Lindemann, attorney for administrator.

Marion, Ohio, August, A. D. 1905. 13-wk-Fri-15

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of students at Central school building, Saturday, September Second.

October, Seventh.

November Fourth.

December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a.m.

and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 10 cents will be charged on admission. An average of 75 applicants will furnish a envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be granted a grade of 70. No certificate will be granted when the grade is less than 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 75 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate of two years. 85 with a minimum of 80 secures a certificate for three years.

In the event of a tie, the student will be given a written examination to determine the grade.

F. A. KENNEDY, President.

W. L. LINDENMAYER, Vice President.

S. A. MINDINGER, Clerk.

In 1901 congress appropriated \$10,000 for the artificial production of rain. About that time there was a good deal said and written on the subject, but it subsequently ceased to inspire interest from the general public. Recently, however, the rain inducing experiments of Charles Mallory Hatfield in southern California have given the matter great prominence. It seems to be well established fact that the young California cloud engineer, under contract, has produced in the vicinity of Los Angeles rainfall of eighteen inches.

According to the account, no rain at all fell in southern California during October, November and December of 1903 and January of last year. Some of the leading business men of Los Angeles, realizing the disastrous effect of the long continued drought on the commercial interests of the city and vicinity, decided to see for themselves whether or not the pretensions of Hatfield as a rain maker were of any practical force. They finally determined to give his scheme a trial, in the hope that the great drought might be broken. Two days after the young manufacturer had put his apparatus in operation the heavens opened and the deluge descended. Southern California received a thorough wetting, more rain falling in the county in which the experiment was conducted than in other sections of the state. The most persistent drought in forty years was broken.

A year later, October and November of 1904, southern California was once more in the parched condition of the previous autumn. On the ranges there was no grass for live stock, vegetation was withered in the gardens and the wells and reservoirs were almost dry. Matters began to look very serious and again the citizens of Los Angeles decided to call in the rain maker. After considerable discussion a contract was made, whereby Hatfield agreed to supply an all winter demonstration, beginning Dec. 15 and continuing until May 1 of the present year. In spite of Hatfield's success of the previous season, it would appear that the good people of Los Angeles were not unreservedly committed to the belief that he could produce rain by artificial means. The contract proves that statement. For the sum of a dollar in hand, paid by the citizens' committee having the matter in hand, with the additional specification of the payment of \$1,000 should Hatfield produce eighteen inches of rainfall during the named period, the young man went to work.

He must have been very modest and quiet about it. Nothing was made public concerning his operations, but it is a fact that the rain made its appearance on the date specified and subsequently as agreed upon. There were frequent and copious showers all through the winter months and, toward spring, there were several veritable downpours. Some of the old timers who had lived all their lives in the foothills declared that they had never known the like of it. When May 1 arrived

hatfield was able to show that 18.55 inches of rain had fallen in Los Angeles, and at Esperanza, four miles north of Pasadena, where he had conducted his experiments, 29.49 inches had been the result. Most startling of all, and most valuable of all from the rain producer's point of view, was the fact that Mount Wilson, just at the rear of the rain making plant and having an altitude of 6,000 feet, had the remarkable fall of forty inches.

Mr. Hatfield does not resemble a wizard, and he makes no effort to be especially mysterious, neither does he claim to be able to control the laws of nature by any occult method known only to himself. The substance of his claim seems to be that he has discovered a way to induce nature to precipitate its moisture in places where it was not intending to fall. Instead of collecting and falling in spots where it is not especially needed, he declares that he has found the means to persuade nature to let some of it fall where it will be of benefit. He makes no attempt to conceal the theory upon which he works, but it requires great concentration of effort to master it. It is sufficient for all present purposes to bear

in mind that the only reservation that actually does this seems to have been demonstrated conclusively in southern California. That part of the state has always been deficient in rainfall until Mr. Hatfield began his operations. Now it has the largest rainfall

mark for the ridicule of the ignorant and the neglect of the wise. His earliest public test was made in San Diego county in April, 1902. This was followed by a slight drizzle, which was ascribed promptly by the skeptical public to a coincidence, but which was looked upon as a sign of encouragement by the budding rain maker.

was not great. The public was still disposed to regard the experiment as a huge joke, but the experimenter was sanguine. In the succeeding June, the driest month of the year, he made another test, which he argued, should establish the validity of the others. According to the government report, rain had fallen in that region during the month of June only ten or twelve times in half a century. When Hatfield began the test there was not the faintest indication that the drought was about to yield, but in less than three days there was a brisk shower. From that time his operations were received with less indiscriminate pleasure. Altogether there have been twenty-nine tests and every one of them has been followed by rain in from two to six days' time.

According to the experts of the United States Weather Bureau, Mr. Hatfield's claim is utterly preposterous.

They declare that the "liberation" of chemicals had nothing whatever to do with the rainfall in southern California. They deny that the rainfall was greatest in the area subjected to the influence of the chemicals than in other localities and call attention to the fact that the season was unusually rainy in parts of Arizona, New Mexico and southern California. The heavy rains, they assert, were due to abnormal atmospheric conditions over the entire country. They close by stating that the processes which operate to produce rain over large areas are of such magnitude that the effects upon them of the puny efforts of man are inappreciable.

There is nothing especially new about rain making tests. Savage and semi-barbaric races have employed various spells and incantations for the purpose, and even in civilized Europe men have claimed to be rain makers.

As early as 1757 Edward Powers of Delavan, Wis., published a volume designed

to prove that rain always fell after a battle.

He wanted the government to

take 200 siege guns from the Rock Island arsenal to some arid point in the west and fire a hundred rounds.

Ten years afterward Daniel "Ruggles of

Fredericksburg, Va., devised a scheme

for bombarding the heavens by means

of torpedoes charged with high explosives carried into the upper air in balloons.

Some years later this plan was

actually tested by the government in Texas.

Congress appropriated \$10,000, and General R. S. Dyrefonth was de-

tailed to perform the experiment.

It was carried out with minute attention

to details, but it was a lamentable failure as a rain producer.

After the explosives had been fired the atmosphere seemed drier and more heat charged than before.

About this time another rain making scheme was discussed with much interest. It consisted in liberating liquefied carbonic acid gas in the upper atmosphere, where it would become vapor and in expanding would cool the air sufficiently to cause rain to be formed.

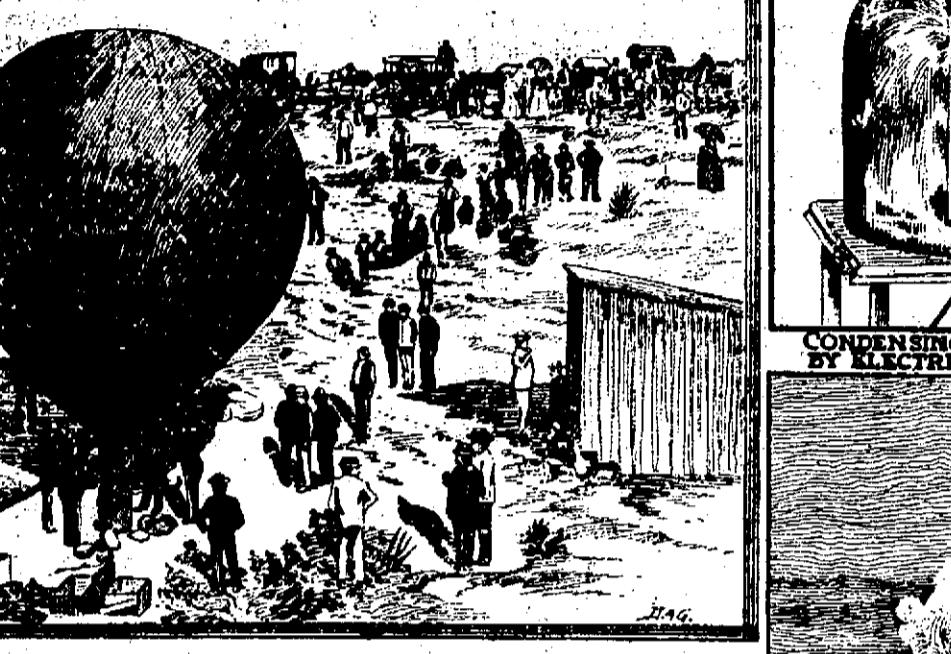
After it had been estimated by experts that the expense of inducing a rainfall of a quarter of an inch would not fall far short of \$600,000 an acre the theory was abandoned.

ALLEN G. CLARK.

READY TO SEND UP THE BALLOON



CHARLES MALLORY HATFIELD



RAIN MAKERS IN INDIA



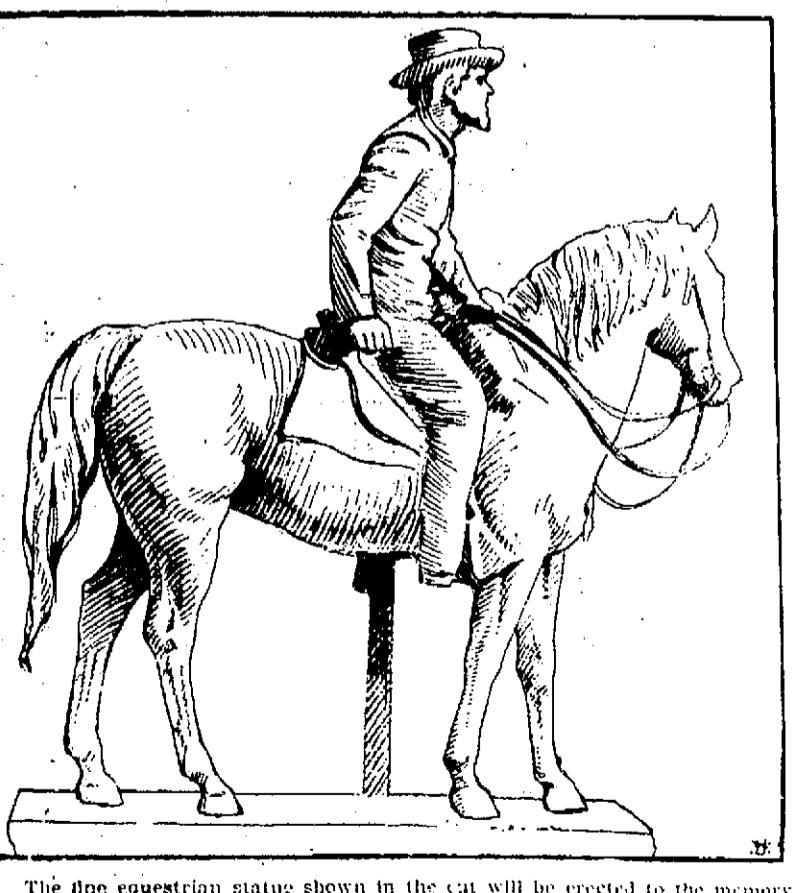
Instructive Pictures of Persons, Scenes and Things of Note

THE FIRST MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT.



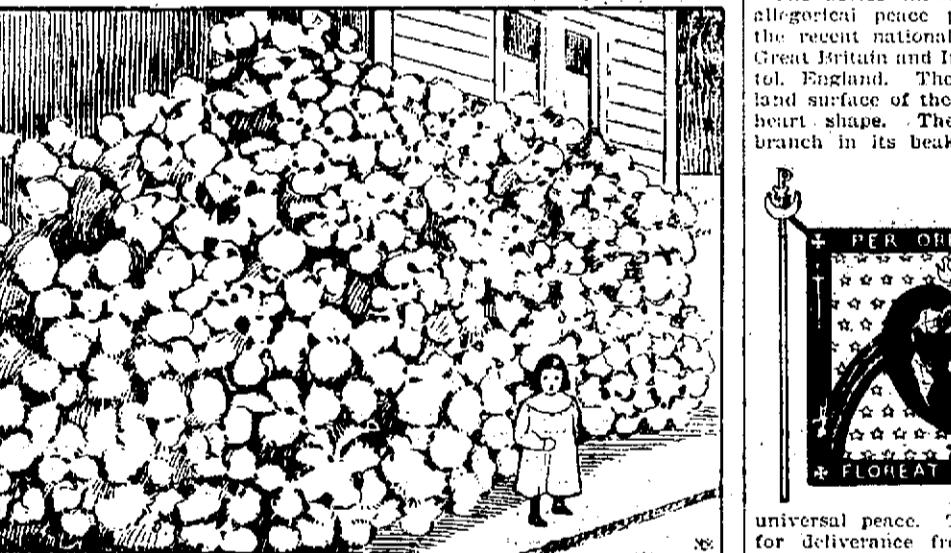
The peculiar craft shown in the cut has been launched recently in England. It is a motor torpedo boat, and its lines are not especially neat, but it is expected to show great speed and to be able to dart up to a hostile ship and deliver its deadly missile and get away without detection. It has been christened not inappropriately the Dragon Fly. The British authorities are so convinced of the usefulness of the invention that they have ordered several others to be built at once.

HEROIC STATUE OF GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL IN ST. LOUIS.



The fine equestrian statue shown in the cut will be erected to the memory of General Franz Sigel, the cavalry leader who organized four regiments of young Germans for the northern army in 1861. The residents of the Missouri City have subscribed \$10,000 to build the statue, and it will stand in Forest Park. It will be modeled by Robert Coauer, a German-American sculptor now residing in Berlin. It will be the first equestrian statue in St. Louis and Congressman Bartholdi, chairman of the memorial association, who went to Berlin to inspect the design, was greatly pleased with it.

LARGEST HYDRANGEA BUSH IN THE WORLD.



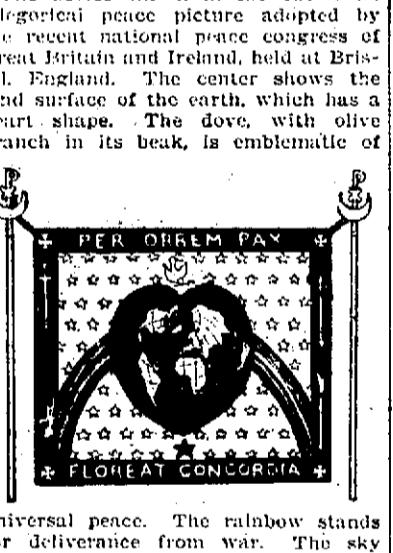
SOME STRANGE COMRADES.



TWO VIEWS OF A WATERSPOUT ON THE LAKE OF ZUG.



A WORLD'S PEACE SYMBOL.



NEWEST BIBLE.

The latest version of the Bible is one just completed by Samuel Lloyd of the British Bible Society. For years he has worked upon a version of the New Testament in the modern tongue, and after laborious comparisons with the ancient Greek and Latin he has at last put forward a New Testament in which the obscure phrases have been made clear and words to which another meaning is now assigned are given their new form.

As an instance of the manner in

which the work has been done, the word "publican" may be taken. By common usage, a "publican" is now the keeper of a public house, or, in other words, a saloon keeper. In the Biblical sense, a publican was a collector, and the latter word is now used. It is the most radical change in the text of the Scriptures that has ever been made.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINERS OF MARION COUNTY, OHIO, WILL MEET FOR THE EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS AT CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER SECOND.

OCTOBER SEVENTH.

NOVEMBER FOURTH.

DECEMBER SECOND.

INCLUDE LITERATURE IN REQUIRED BRANCHES.

EXAMINATIONS COMMENCE AT 8:30 A.M. AND NO APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER 10 A.M. ALL EXAMINATIONS WILL BE WRITTEN AND POSITIVELY NO PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS WILL BE GRANTED. A FEE OF 10 CENTS WILL BE CHARGED ON ADMISSION. THE EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, MARION, OHIO.

AN EXAMINER WILL FURNISH AN ENVELOPE, STAMPED AND ADDRESSED TO HIM OR HERSELF, IN WHICH A CERTIFICATE OR NOTICE OF FAILURE WILL BE FORWARDED. APPLICANTS WILL BE ADVISED ON A SCALE OF 100. NO CERTIFICATE WILL BE GRANTED WHEN THE GRA

YELLOW FEVER, ITS CAUSE AND WELL-DEFINED SYMPTOMS.

A FRUIT ship, a bunch of bananas, a mosquito and an Italian—these four agents, according to the deductions of the health authorities of New Orleans, were responsible for introducing yellow fever into New Orleans as long ago as last May. The first appearance of the disease, according to the same deductions, was in the Italian quarter where the Italian laborer who unloaded the fruit ship lived.

From the originally infected vicinity the fever spread until there had been several deaths. The characteristic peculiarities of the Italian when confronted by an epidemic showed themselves in instinctive efforts to hide the fever from the health authorities, and the result was that the prevalence of the disease was not known even to the city health officer until the middle of July.

An attack of yellow fever comes on with severe chills or rigors when it comes suddenly. It may come on more gradually with languor, headache and neuralgic symptoms. The temperature goes to 105 degrees, sometimes higher. The fever lasts from three to five days, attended with pain in the back, limbs and head. There is nausea and vomiting. The yellow tint of the skin, from which the fever gets its name, begins on the second or third day. Yellow fever develops usually from three or four days after infection. Sometimes it takes seven days. In severe cases small hemorrhages take place into the skin and mucous membrane. The vomit is at first white. Later it becomes very dark in appearance, like coffee grounds, when it is known as "black vomit." There is bleeding at the nose, mouth and gums. Delirium usually follows, then unconsciousness and death.

First Recognized in West Indies.

A camp was especially constructed for the experiments about four miles from Havana. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and ample time was allowed to eliminate any possibility of the disease being brought in from Havana. The personnel consisted of three nurses and nine inmates, all in the military service, and included two physicians.

"From time to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought in from the immigrant station. A person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return. The most complete record was kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

The mosquitoes used were especially bred from the eggs and kept in a building screened by wire netting. When an insect was wanted for an experiment it was taken into a yellow fever hospital and allowed to fill itself with the blood of a patient. Afterward, at varying intervals from the time of this meal of blood, it was purposely applied to immigrants in camp.

"In December, 1900, five cases of the disease were developed as the result of such applications. In January three and in February two, making in all ten, exclusive of the cases of Dr. James Carroll and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, immediately upon the appearance of the first recognized symptoms of the disease the patient was taken from Camp Lazear to a yellow fever hospital one mile distant. Every person in camp was rigidly protected from accidental mosquito bites, and not in a single instance did yellow fever develop in the camp except at the will of the experimenters. The experiments were conducted at a season when there was the least chance of naturally acquiring the disease, and the mosquitoes used were kept alive by maintaining them at a summer temperature.

"A completely mosquito proof building was divided into two compartments by a wire screen partition. Infected insects were liberated on one side only. A brave nonimmune entered and remained long enough to allow himself to be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever, while two susceptible men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there thirteen nights. This demonstrates in the simplest and most certain manner that the infectiousness of the building was due only to the presence of the insects. Every attempt was made to infect individuals by means of bedding, clothes and other articles that had been used and soiled by patients suffering with virulent yellow fever.

"Naturally yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito and always, and only by the mosquito. The harmlessness of fomites has been fully demonstrated by our experiments in 1900 and 1901, in which three young Americans slept for twenty consecutive nights in a room from which mosquitoes were excluded garnished with articles soiled with discharges from fatal and other cases of yellow fever. Three and four large boxes were packed and unpacked each morning by these nonimmune, who suffered no disturbance of health from these exposures. The room was 20 by 14 feet, double walled, tightly sealed, heated to above 90 degrees F. and dark.

"Next to killing the mosquito by making it impossible for him to breed what is the best preventive?"

"The screening of every person with a fever for four days. Yellow fever is hard to diagnose. It begins like many other fevers.

"Screening during the first four days makes it impossible for the insect to become infected from the patient. Three days is the time in which a mosquito can get the poison from a

STARLIGHT.

The girl with the rolled-up sleeves generally possesses an arm that is worth looking at.

Two church corner-stones laid in one summer is proof that Marlon's development and exceptional growth is properly balanced.

On the whole August has been a month to make the street-sprinkler glad.

So far as the Wine and Spirit News and the American Issue are concerned, the Ohio campaign is on.

Now Webb Jay has nine ribs and one leg broken in a racing auto accident. This leaves Mr. Jay fifteen ribs and one leg for another trial.

Think what an interesting steel furniture case we would have gotten to hear if John H. Clark had been prosecuting attorney a couple of years earlier!

If anybody in Marion has not been to Cedar Point this year, he will please hold up his right hand. Or she.

It may come to pass that the peace problem will have to be turned over to Oyama and Linevitch. They can get together if Linevitch will hold still long enough.

It is said that the crop outlook in Japan is gloomy. Which goes to show that the "distinguished ancestors" of Japan can't be winning battles and attending crops at the same time.

The farmer who farms the farmer has been reasonably scarce this year, but there is an indication that the lightning rod man proposes to return and reap his share of existing prosperity.

Probably John D. is taking the Quonk cure because it is the most economical.

Let Cubans keep on monkeying with the "palladium" of their liberty and independence. Cuba can behave so badly that it will liberate Uncle Sam from his pledge of acquiring territory. Then Cuba can come in, and be good.

Just to prove that Miss Tarbell is right, the nebular hypothesis will have to shift to the theory advanced by Mr. Rockefeller's Chicago university.

Undoubtedly Lincoln Steffens made the greatest discovery of the year when he brought out Tom Johnson as America's greatest mayor.

James Hazen Hyde declares that he wants to leave New York forever. This tends to confirm the impression we had about Tammany's strong hold on New York. Otherwise Mr. Hyde might have appropriated New York.

One thing is sure. There is no use of worrying about the "open door" in China, so long as there is a boycott on American goods.

This one from the Chicago Tribune brings familiar ones in review:

Ye Editor's Reception.

The editor stood in a spacious hall, in a swallowtail coat, starched shirt and all.

The crowd filed past him in close array, and every maid had a word to say.

"Hello, old man!" said the first to pass.

"Don't you know your old friend, Veritas?"

Shake hands with Justitia. "Glad to know—Put 'er there, I'm Pro Bone Publico."

"Constant Reader, O, by the by—

"You remember me, I'm Vox Populi."

"Hurry up there! Don't stand in the way."

Your finger, old chap. I'm your friend, Fair Play."

The Old Subscrber and One Who Knows And Pax Vobiscum trod on his toes; Inquirer and Vindex wrung his hand And buried in his ear to beat the band.

Then came Well Wisher, One Who Was There.

Amicus, Cander, Truthful, Beware,

Fidus Achaia, A Grateful Guest,

Nisi Desperandum, and all the rest.

Then many voters came along

And gathered around him a hundred strong.

They seized him. In tones of thunder they spoke.

And then the editor shrieked—and awoke.

—Chicago Tribune.

SCHOOL BOARD HOLDS A SPECIAL MEETING

Changes Made in Text Books for Next School Year.

Acting upon the recommendation of the text book committee of which

George B. Christian, Jr., is chairman, the board of education at a special meeting, Thursday, adopted the following changes:

Jones instead of McGuffey readers; Bierwirth's work

instead of the Joynes-Melster work

for beginner in German; Kellogg's First Lessons in Zoology instead of Burnett's book on the same subject.

Moore's instead of Goodyear's Commercial arithmetic. It is stated that

at the next meeting White's arithmetic will be supplanted by Ray's.

Miss Clara Clark of Scott Town and Miss Sarah Myers of this city were elected for a year in the primary and grammar grades.

Don't let some agent "soak" you for \$2.00 for a rural mail box when you can buy the same thing with your name on it for \$1.00 from the Haberman Hardware Co.

12-wk-15

Pills. All vegetable. Accidentally on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache. The best family laxative. Sold in all parts of the world for over 60 years.

The Biggest Gold Brick Ever Cast.

The biggest gold brick ever cast, nearly as large as two building bricks placed end to end, which contains \$25,000 worth of gold that is purer than the gold in a twenty dollar coin, recently arrived at the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Ore., and is being exhibited by the Nome district of Alaska as evidence that Nome is still a great gold producing region, says W. E. Brindley. The gold brick is a foot long, four inches deep and five inches wide, and it weighs approximately ninety pounds.

The city of Nome, on the Seward peninsula, in the extreme north of Alaska, beyond the string of islands that stand out like the bill of a snake, contains a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 people in the winter time and ten times as many people in the summer. The town has an enterprising chamber of commerce, which in fifteen days got together the most wonderful mineral exhibit ever displayed by one region.

While the gold brick which Nome is showing has attracted more attention than any other single article in the United States government building at the fair, three nuggets, worth in the aggregate \$8,000, stand second in popularity. These are exhibited in small wire cage, and a man who wears in his belt a revolver of the size common to melodrama and wild west shows stands guard over them. The biggest nugget of the three, which weighs 182 ounces, is worth \$3,276. There is a hole in one side of the cage big enough for one to put his hand through it, but not large enough to enable him to take out the nugget. Over the chunk of gold there is a legend, which reads, "You can hit the nugget, but don't take it away," and all day long people crowd one another for a chance to hold \$3,276 worth of gold for just a fraction of a minute.

It costs 20 cents a pound on the average to transport coal from the mines in British Columbia to Nome; hence the importance of the discovery of a coal mine, which produces a fairly good grade in the far north. The coal mine is located on Chicago creek, which flows into the Kugruk river, which in turn flows into Kotzebue sound. At the surface three tons of coal were found to be equal in heat producing power to one ton of Wellington coal. Now, a shaft has been sunk 300 feet, and two tons of the coal at that depth are worth one of Wellington. By means of this coal, which is essential to winter mining in the far north, \$250,000 worth of gold was taken out last winter. The discovery of the coal thus opens up immense possibilities in winter mining. It assures a regular year round population for Nome.

Such are a few of the things exhibited by the enterprising city of Nome.

The nuggets and the gold bricks constitute Nome's most interesting gold display. They are owned by the Pioneer Mining company, and were found in Anvil creek, near Nome. Near the nugget cage is a table on which, under glass, are small boxes of pay dirt. This display is not so spectacular as that in the nugget cage, which by the way, includes a host of smaller nuggets in addition to the three big ones—but it is remarkably interesting. The pay dirt shows no gold and looks like ordinary gravelly soil. One box of it is labeled: "Pay dirt from Anvil creek. Average value \$1.20 per bucket." One at once begins to figure how many buckets an ordinary man could fill in a day, and the figures are startling. Another box contains broken rock and is labeled: "Portion of bedrock from Portland bench claim—\$42,000 result of work of seven men for sixty days."

But gold is not the only mineral resource of the country round about Nome. Some 150 miles from Nome, at a place called Cape York, on Buck creek, there is a mountain of tin, where \$25,000,000 worth of the metal is in sight. The tin is found in a substance called cassiterite crystals, which contains 72 per cent of metallic tin, and

plied the room for twenty nights, while additional articles of bedding and clothing were added. They slept in the garments and between the sheets that covered cases of yellow fever, some of which were fatal. The result of the second attempt was nil. A third attempt was then made with two additional nondiabetics, equally without success. Not the slightest indisposition followed close and intimate contact with this repulsive material in any case. Temperatures and pulse rates were recorded at regular and frequent intervals. Four of those seven nonimmunes were subsequently infected by blood injections and by means of infected mosquitoes.

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12-wk-15

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shove over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee. Grind your LION-COFFEE, rather fine. Use 1/2 tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot. First mix 1 lb. with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add white of an egg. If egg is to be used with a little cold water, then follow one of the following rates:

1st. WITH BOILING WATER. Add boiling water, and let it boil FIVE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve immediately.

2nd. WITH HOT WATER. Add a little cold water to the pot, and add white of an egg. Boil for five minutes.

3rd. WITH COLD WATER. Add a little cold water, and let it boil FIVE MINUTES.

(Don't boil it too long. Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving.

DONTS (Don't use water that has been boiled before.

2nd. TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. WITH EGGS. Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturer guarantees a cure. You can eat it and if not cured get your money back. Mr. Casper Wallen, laborer, Michigan City, Ind., says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.**MARION MAN DECAPITATED**

Instantly Killed at Kenton Sunday Morning.

BODY FOUND ALONG RAILROAD TRACK

Not Known How Accident Occurs. Victim Goes to Kenton for a Few Days' Visit and Expects to Return Saturday or Sunday Night—None of the Details.

Henry Fleming, aged about thirty years, of this city, was instantly killed at Kenton, Sunday morning. His body was decapitated by a Toledo & Ohio Central railroad train. How the accident happened is not known.

Fleming, who had been working as a laborer for the Marion Gas company, went to Kenton for a few days' visit last week. He intended to return home, Saturday or Sunday night. Sabbath morning his body was found along the railroad tracks.

Fleming leaves one sister and four brothers, one of the latter, being James Fleming of this city. He was to have been married within a few weeks, it is said.

Fleming's remains were buried in the Kenton cemetery Monday afternoon, funeral services being held at 2:30 o'clock.

Another Story.

According to information received from Kenton, Henry Fleming's tragic death, Sunday morning, was due either to carelessness, drunkenness, or was suicidal.

In the shade of a big elm near his old home in the western part of Kenton, Fleming was seen sitting on the end of a tie along the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad. Apparently, he was in a semi-stupor.

"It's about time for the 7:33 northbound train to whiz by and you'd better get up from here," said Peter Veavo, a friend, who had found him in his perilous position. Fleming replied that he was able to take care of himself, and Veavo passed on.

Fleming was caught by the train. Besides mashing his head, the body was terribly torn and lacerated. A part of the man's skull was found in the branches of the elm under the shade of which he had been sitting.

The general theory at Kenton is that Fleming was under the influence of liquor when hurled into eternity. He was generally regarded as a good workman, and hardworking and honest.

COUPLE WEDDED ON THE VERANDA

Mr. John Redd and Miss Sylvia Mae Sutton.

LaRue, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. John Redd and Miss Sylvia Mae Sutton were married, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the home of the groom's father, Thomas Redd, two miles and a half east of this place.

The ceremony was performed on the veranda of the Redd home by Rev. J. A. Sutton, and was witnessed by about twenty-five friends and relatives.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There are no beggars in the rural provinces of the Philippine Islands.

In the parish church in the village of Las Pinas, near Manila, is an organ of excellent tone, made entirely from bamboo.

Instead of cats, large snakes of the python family rid the houses in the Philippines of rats and other vermin which naturally infest them.

So highly developed is the sense of smell in a Filipino that he can recognize in the dark by their odor alone persons with whom he is well acquainted.

The Malays of Mindanao emulate other Mohammedans in their regard for physical purity. For this purpose tanks are placed beside each mosque to enable the worshippers to bathe before prayer.

TURF TOPICS.

Sufret, 2:00%, has set the season's race record at the Pittsburgh matinee at 2:10.

Jack Wilkes, 2:17%, won his sixth consecutive straight heat race at Oil City, Pa., recently.

Uncle William, 2:10%, trotted a second heat to wagon in 2:11½ at a recent Pittsburg matinee.

The difference between Hazel Patch at Mondota, Ill., and at Windsor, Ont., was about ten seconds.

Dorens H.'s fifth heat in 2:12 at Aurora, Ill., is the season's record for four-year-old pacers to date.

The stallion Harrison Wilkes, 2:14½, by Brigadier Wilkes, 2:14%, is racing like a good trotter in New England for "Longshot" Cox.

Frederick O'Brien, editor of the Cable News, was seized with cramps while bathing and the undertow was rapidly carrying him out to sea when Representative Longworth of Ohio rescued him at the risk of his own life.

See Big Four agents regarding G. A. R. excursion to Denver, August 29 to September 4, inclusive. Special train September 2, with through Pullman and tourist sleepers, also chair cars. 224-t14-wk-13-12

Murphy & Frye, practical horse-shoers. General repair work. Bakers' old stand. 138-tu-th-wk-8-12

Love is the heart seeking to help

FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS TOMATOES.

We are now picking our big crop of "Stone" tomatoes, which are unusually nice this season. As the crop elsewhere is short this year we advise leaving odds for canning at once. J. W. Thew 14-wk-12

Love is the heart seeking to help

If You'd Win a Fortune Start an Alligator Farm.

To the man looking out for a good

investment there are fewer better chances today than that offered by an alligator farm. Alligators are becoming scarce, and there are only two such farms in America—one in Florida and another at Hot Springs, Arkansas. It costs but little to keep an alligator, as he lives without eating in winter, and then, again, there is no end of the side profits to be derived from such a farm.

Mr. H. L. Campbell, who has been interested in the American alligator farm in Florida, but who is at present centering his activities upon the one located at Hot Springs, Arkansas, finds that profits are to be made in disposing of raw skins to tanneries, tanned ones to manufacturers, and to visitors for wall ornaments, that many live alligators may be disposed of to dealers for window advertisements, and that baby alligators sell to almost everybody for pets. In addition to these ways of making money he has opened up an exhibit, showing methods of capturing alligators, at which he charges an admission fee of twenty-five cents, and he often makes \$80 a day from these fees alone, besides its advertising value.

Little To Run Farm.

The grounds for such a farm need not necessarily be extensive, as a few small pens extending for about 600 feet along a stream of running water will accommodate an astonishingly large number. In winter they may be housed, but then they require no extensive buildings as they remain dormant. Heating apparatus and incubators for hatching the eggs are not necessarily expensive, and the returns are large. The cost of the food, consisting largely of frogs and fish, is merely nominal. Mr. Campbell, who in the last two years since he started his farm, has invested \$3,000 in the place, mostly in alligators themselves—purchasing them in all parts of the world—finds that he can feed his saurian guests on \$6 or \$7

a week.

The reproductive capacity of an alligator is enormous, and baby alligators only three feet long sell readily at \$1 apiece. If the alligator grows to be seven feet long and if a nice hornback his raw hide will sell at a tannery for \$1.50 or two dollars. If he happens to die when he is a wee bit of a thing, his hide, if he is only a poor scrub of an animal, will sell for fifteen cents at least.

The alligator breeder has for his only competitors the alligator hunters, and these in our country are limited to a small army of men in the gulf states, mostly in Louisiana and Florida, and here they are decreasing in numbers rapidly on account of the scarcity of the reptile, caused by past years of unrestrained slaughter.

In addition to this, the man who breeds alligators stands the best chance of disposing of the skins on the market, as he will undoubtedly breed for this purpose only those producing the best quality of hide demanded.

Leather in Demand.

Alligator skins have been used for fancy leather for a hundred years, but were never more in demand than today. They enter into the manufacture of shoes, trunks, small valises, satchels, portemonnaies, cigar cases, book covers and innumerable other articles. There are now establishments for tanning alligator skins in New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Massachusetts, and there is also a demand for raw skins in foreign markets. Skins are daily rising in price, owing to the fact that but few breeding alligators are now to be found in the South. In 1897 the best skins sold for one dollar, showing an increase in price of fifty cents a hide in the last eight years.

If your alligator isn't worth

enough to market today he certainly will be in the future, and may accommodate himself to the rise in market price by living 300 years, if you wish him.—Gertrude Troy in Chicago Tribune.

NORWAY CUTS LOOSE.

All that any Norwegian ever said by the unpopularity of the Swedish connection has been more than borne out by the referendum on that issue which has just been had. Out of more than 321,000 votes cast by the people of Norway on the question of the dissolution of the tie with Sweden, all except 161 were for dissolution. Among all the world's plebiscits on any issues, this vote by the people of Norway comes nearest to absolute unanimity. There will be no uncertainty hereafter in Sweden or anywhere else regarding Norway's sentiment on this important question.

What will be the next move in the matter of separation? Probably this will be taken at the meeting of Norway's storting on August 21.

Sweden is not likely to do anything until Norway's parliament acts officially, at its meeting next week, on the popular mandate for separation. All that will be left for Sweden to do then will be to accept the situation, make its peace with Norway, and try to enter into some sort of an alliance which will keep these two branches of the Scandinavian race in harmony. By the display of a little wisdom on both sides, there can eas-

ily be established an era of better

feeling between Norway and Sweden as separate nations than has existed in recent years between them as partners in their ill-assorted union.

After Sweden recognizes Norway's independence, formally or tacitly, recognition by the rest of the world will come quickly. It is possible, indeed, that King Oscar will allow one of his sons to take the Norwegian throne, if the offer in that direction still holds good. It would please the United States to see Norway become a republic, but the pressure from the outside is likely to prevent this, at least at the outset. Russia, Germany, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Denmark and Italy would naturally be against a republic. Probably a majority of the Norwegian people would prefer that sort of a government, but they are likely to be swayed by their environment to a considerable degree. It would be easier for Norway as a kingdom to put herself in political accord with Sweden and Denmark, the other branches of the Scandinavian race, than it would be a republic. Still, a government by the people may be nearer at hand for the Norwegians than the world realizes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Railroad Argument.

It is somewhat unfortunate for the friends of railroad rate legislation that grafting in the executive departments should have been so widespread and that it should have been exposed at this juncture. The railroads are using the argument, with entirely too much force, that the government should not be placed in charge of the vast railroad business of the country, even to the extent of "regulating" it, so long as the suspicion is well founded that graft flourishes. They point out that the right to regulate the railroads practically carries with it the power to graft, through new and tortuous methods which would soon be utilized by experts at that business.

The Post takes no stock in the alarm sounded by the railroads that the inevitable result of governmental regulation of railroad rates would be government operation of railroads. We believe there is sufficient ability in congress to enact laws that would fix the rights of the railroads and their patrons without plunging into the unfathomable depths of socialism. There ought to be, and no doubt is, plenty of space between government regulation of rates and government operation in which the lawmakers would find room to work.

But in spite of the hearings and discussions that have continued for

a year, the subject of railroad rate

legislation is not thoroughly under-

stood. It is an intricate one, involv-

ing conflicting state, municipal, and

terminal rights. Therefore, it is

probable that the protest against

conferring ill-defined powers upon

government officials for the regula-

tion of business concerns, on account of the danger of corruption,

will have some weight. Many people

will think it wise to purge the exist-

ing official machinery of fraud and

graft, before providing more ma-

chinery to operate in an untried

field.

The argument, in our opinion, has

little weight, however spacious it

may appear at first glance. Taken all

in, there is less fraud and graft in

the government service than in

banking or other private business.

Considering the immense sums of

money handled by government offi-

cials, and the manifold points of con-

tact between them and business con-

cerns, it must be admitted that the

United States government is hon-

estly conducted. When congress has

deliberated upon the railroad rate

question until it knows exactly what

should be done, it will be able, we

believe, to provide machinery for its

purpose which will not break down

through fraud nor be honeycombed

by graft.—Washington Post.



COOK WEDS RICH WIDOW

Is Discharged from Ministry at LaRue.

AGAIN BROUGHT INTO LIMELIGHT

Secures a Divorce in Hardin County Last Spring and Leaves for the South, and Later Marries Woman in Alabama—His Divorced Wife Now Resides at Lakeside.

August Flower keeps the children healthy and strong—and frolic the whole day long, so the Mama needs more time for her high life, and shout to the druggist: "Please give it to me!"

Inability to get up brisk and fresh in the morning, lack of appetite, pallor, muddied complexion and poor spirits—these all indicate a disordered stomach and bad digestion—in adults and children. They also indicate the urgent need of taking Green's August Flower regularly for a few days.

It's a reliable old remedy for all stomach troubles, never fails to cure indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, and is a natural tonic for body and mind. Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.

"The land of activity."

A good name for the great Southwest, where there are thousands of openings in every line of business, hundreds of thousands of acres of land that will yield as heavy crops as land in Ohio; this land can be bought at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. NOW IS THE TIME to investigate and the SOUTHWESTERN LAND and IMPROVEMENT CO. can help you to get in touch with the best and cheapest in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. This company, as general land and immigration agents for the Southern Pacific and M. K. & T. systems of railroads, is in shape to get you the lowest possible rates on the HOMESEEKERS' days of each month—first and third Tuesdays. Write for Farmers' Bulletin, sent three months free. Address,

Southwestern Land and Improvement Company.

W. V. SMITH, General Manager, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

HARRY R. YOUNG, County Manager, Marion, Ohio.

Attention Farmers!
Are you looking for a bargain?

Do you want to sell your farm? Do you want to buy a farm? Do you want nice home in the city? We have the most thorough and up-to-date method and can sell your farm on short notice.

**Bender & Rapp
Real Estate Co.**
107 1-2-3, Main St. Both Phones, MARION, 8.

**Lippincott Bros.
Real Estate.**

**Don't Pay Rent
All Your Life
BUY PROPERTY.**

Take an invoice of the majority of Marion's most wealthy men and you will find that they made much of their wealth in real estate. The same condition is true today, and we have properties for sale at any price you wish to pay.

Marion property value has never decreased—so you are perfectly safe in buying. Ask about our West Marion sites.

Lippincott Bros.

Date of Convention.
The Republican City committee has decided to hold the city convention September 14, and the primaries September 12. The call will not be issued for several days.

Rev. O. L. Cook, who, while pastor of the Methodist church at LaRue, fell from grace and was discharged from the ministry because of his fondness for a certain woman, is brought into the limelight again by his recent marriage to a wealthy widow in Alabama. They are now on their honeymoon in northern Michigan.

The Reverend Mr. Cook secured a divorce in Hardin county last spring, but the matter was suppressed. He charged his wife with having deserted him. Mrs. Cook failed to appear against him and the divorce was granted. His wife had believed in his innocence until the testimony was all given at his trial, then she left him and went to the home of a brother, near Lima.

After obtaining his divorce, Cook left for the South, and married a widow in Alabama after a short courtship.

Mrs. Cook, the divorced wife, has purchased a cottage at Lakeside and is now living there.

KNOWLES IN COUNTY JAIL

Charged with Stealing Horse and Buggy.

IS BROUGHT TO CITY BY POLICE CAPTAIN

He Passes as Rev. Mr. Smith, Preaches on the Street Corners and Takes Up Collection—But Lawyer Is So Small He Can Scarcely Buy Food—The Particulars.

Thomas H. Knowles, who, while in this city a few weeks ago, posed as Rev. Mr. Smith, and who is alleged to have stolen a horse and buggy from Daniel Miller, the west Center street layman, is now in the county jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Captain Patterson returned Saturday night from Butler, Pennsylvania, where Knowles had been arrested at the instigation of local authorities. On his return to Marion, Knowles is said to have acknowledged to stealing the horse and buggy, and blamed his wife for his having committed the crime. He told Captain Patterson, according to a statement made by Chief Cornwell Monday morning, that his wife was ill and wanted to return to her old home. He preached on the street corners and took up collections, but the latter were so small that they could scarcely buy food. Finally he determined to reach Pennsylvania some way and he decided on the plan of "hiring" the horse and buggy and driving there.

At New Lisbon, Ohio, Knowles claimed that he traded the horse for another, receiving a small sum for the bargain. From New Lisbon he and his wife drove to Rochester, Pennsylvania, where Knowles sold the buggy and harness. This latter transaction resulted in his arrest.

After spending Sunday in prison here, Knowles consulted an attorney, and when arraigned before Justice Thompson Monday morning at 8 o'clock he pleaded not guilty to a charge of horse stealing and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$300. He was remanded to jail.

The police are of the opinion that Knowles is mentally unbalanced.

AN UNDERSTUDY TO MISS HELMORIGE

Miss Helen Davis Is Rehearsing in Grand Opera.

Miss Helen Louise Davis, daughter of Judge W. Z. Davis, writes home from New York, whither she went to join the Savage Grand Opera company, that the management has determined to discontinue Parsifal for the coming season, and will appear in a repertory of grand operas. Miss Davis has been cast for solo work in four operas, an especially engaged in rehearsals as the understudy of Miss Melmorige, leading soprano in "The Valkyrie."

Goes to Panama.
Kirk McCollough of Toledo, has gone to Panama, where he will work for the government in the capacity of a bookkeeper. Mr. McCollough was formerly a resident of Green Camp, where for the time being his wife will reside.



MRS. JACOB REELY ANSWERS SUMMONS

Dies at Her Home at Waldo Friday Night.

Is a Resident of Marion County for Fifty Years—Funeral Service Was Held at M. E. Church Sunday Afternoon.

Mrs. Jacob Reely, who has been a resident of Marion county for the past fifty years, died at her home at Waldo, Friday night, at 11 o'clock. Death was due to uremic poisoning. She had been bedfast just four days.

Mrs. Reely, whose maiden name was Mary Jones, was born June 2, 1831, in Ross county. She was married to Mr. Reely in 1881. A husband and one daughter survive, together with three brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Nathan Jones of Waldo and Milton and Peter Jones of Columbus. The sisters are Mrs. A. W. Sweetland of Waldo and Mrs. Martha Morgan of Colorado.

The funeral service was held at the M. E. church, Waldo, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Claud C. Coil officiating.



COAL THAT IS SOLD DELIVERED RIGHT

At Prices on a Shoe Stock never before offered in Marion
Now is the time to shoe the whole family.
L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

MANHATTAN FOR QUALITY.

EARLY FALL CAPS

A freight shipment of early fall caps arrived yesterday. They compose the latest novelties in colorings and shapes.

25c and 50c.

THE MANHATTAN.

Most Boys

Go through clothes as a hurricane sweeps down the mountain side. Our clothes are built for little hurricanes in trousers and the prices multiply the power of the mother's purse.

Boys' Suits \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50,
\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

HUGHS & CLEARY.



The children's friend—

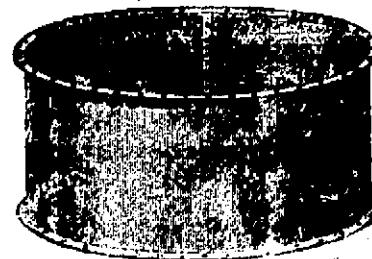
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles. Gives tone, vitality and snap.

Get it from your druggist.

KLING & WILSON.

Bargains



Bargains

IN STEEL TANKS---

Round, oblong or square; storage tanks or stock tanks.

9 1-2 barrel heavy galvanized tank . . . \$8.00

12 barrel heavy galvanized tank . . . \$9.00

Iron or wood pumps, pipe and pipe fittings, etc., at very low prices. If your pump needs fixing, just telephone 58 and we will attend to your trouble at once.

KLING & WILSON.

Agents Imperial Wind Mill.

Legal Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, May 26, 1905, Plaintiff vs. Mary S. Scoville, Defendant.

Ralph Scoville, Plaintiff, and his wife, Mary Scoville, will take action on this day of July 1, 1905, Mary Scoville, Plaintiff, in the court of common pleas, Marion County, Ohio, being cause number 11,221, praying for a judgment of the court for the sum of \$1,000, and Ralph Scoville, on the ground of "gross neglect of duty," and that said cause will be for hearing on and after September 16th A. D. 1905.

Hoover & Quigley are attorneys.

(200-8-wk-4)

Executrix's Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Marion County, Ohio, I will offer for sale on the 26th day of September, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the door of the Court House, the City of Marion, Ohio, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, being one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, more or less, in Trust's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio, being situated on the west side of Principals Avenue, the house situated on the south side of the same, containing one thousand (1000) dollars, terms of payment third cash in hand on day of sale, one-third in one year and the balance to run ready from day of sale; the second payment to be on the 26th day of September, 1906, and to bear interest from day of sale, payable annually.

Mary C. Hinds, Executrix of the last will and testament of Elizabeth S. Woodell, deceased.

John H. Clark, Attorney.

(200-8-wk-4)

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of James L. Douce, deceased. The above named person is appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of James L. Douce, late of Marion County, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 18th day of July, 1905.

LAW OFFICES J. DOUCE.

184-8-wk-4

Marion, Ohio.

(200-8-wk-4)

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION. In Effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound.

*No. 10 Chautauque Ex. 12:20 am
*No. 8 New York Exp. 6:32 am
*No. 4 Vestibule Limit'd 6:33 pm
*No. 16 Accommodation 12:40 pm
No. 22 Arrives 10:00 am
C. and E. Division.

*No. 9 Chicago Express 12:20 am
*No. 3 Vestibuled Ltd. 10:34 am
No. 21 7:00 am
No. 13 3:30 pm
*No. 7 Pacific Express 11:10 pm
South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9 Cincinnati Ex. 1:00 am
*No. 3 Vestibuled Ltd. 10:39 am
No. 13 3:30 pm
No. 57, Monday only 4:00 pm
*Daily, + Daily except Sunday.

SADDEST PART OF IT. Grace—What big feet Helen has! Myrtle—That isn't bad. But she doesn't care who sees them!

IT'S ALL THERE. A fissure eighty miles or more Upon the moon we see. So now no man can say it's not What it's cracked up to be.

LOVE IN THE DESERT. Marion, Ohio.

Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

(200-8-wk-4)

BIG FOUR ROUTE. UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11 5:55 am
No. 3 7:45 am
No. 19 9:56 am
No. 29 2:00 pm
No. 43 7:30 pm
No. 5 14:40 pm
Local freight 11:45 pm

Eastbound.

No. 26 10:48 am
No. 46 12:17 pm
No. 10 12:30 pm
No. 16 2:25 pm
No. 18 12:44 pm
Local freight 11:30 pm

*Daily, + Daily except Sunday.

Effective June 18, 1905.

(200-8-wk-4)

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound, Southbound.

No. 31. 6:30 am *No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:15 am *No. 35. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm *No. 32. 10:15 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm *No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm *No. 36. 7:15 pm

*Daily.

No. 33 starts from Marion. No. 33 stops at Marion. No. 33 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sunday.

Effective Sunday, April 20, 1905.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

SOUTH.	140	142	144	146	148	150
Lv. Sandusky	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30
Belleview	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30
Marion	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30
Delaware	5:43	10:16	5:29	6:40	7:41	8:42
Marion	5:43	10:16	5:29	6:40	7:41	8:42
Belleview	5:43	10:16	5:29	6:40	7:41	8:42
Lv. Sandusky	10:45	11:20	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
NORTH.	140	142	144	146	148	150
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	6:30	6:40	7:40	8:40
Belleview	7:12	12:25	7:20	7:30	7:45	8:45
Marion	7:45	12:35	7:30	7:45	8:45	9:45
Delaware	8:20	12:52	8:25	8:40	9:45	10:45
Belleview	8:20	12:52	8:25	8:40	9:45	10:45
Lv. Sandusky	10:45	11:20	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15

Swellington—I understand she received valuable jewels on her wedding day.

Jenning—For the family engaged too soon.

(200-8-wk-4)

TWITTERINGS OF THE JOKE-BIRD.



A GENTLE HINT.



THE WAY WE ALL DO.



"Bad cold you have, Thibby. How did you contract it?"

"I didn't contract it. It was only a little one, and I expanded it."

DEEP REVENGE.



He (sentimental, but very slow): "Well, in a few hours we shall be far apart."

She (coyly): "Why, we are now!"

OUT OF PLACE.

Algy—I was beside myself when I proposed to your sister last night.

Beatrice—How ridiculous!

Algy—Ugh! Jove! Is there anything strange in a young man being beside himself when he proposes?

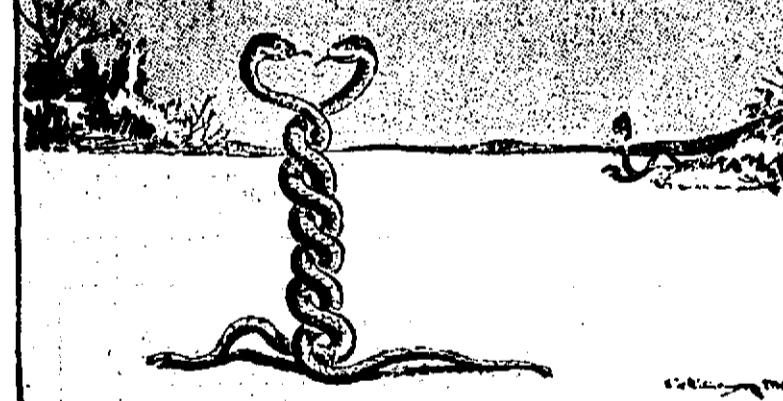
Beatrice—Yes, he should be beside the girl.

IN HIS LINE.

"Do you like a close shave?" asked the idle barber.

"No!" thundered the victim. "Handle the razor more carefully. I'm not fond of hairbreadth escapes."

LOVE IN THE DESERT.



Angelina: "Edwin, uncuddle at once, before papa sees us."

Edwin: "I'm afraid there isn't time to do it, my dear."

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.



She: "Oh, Mr. Cynic, do you believe people ever fall in love at first sight?"

He: "Oh, yes, and fall out again on closer view."

NOT SO DAD.



Mrs. Henpeck—I read this morning about a man who was arrested ten minutes after his wedding and sent to prison for fifteen years. Isn't that awful?

Mr. Henpeck—Oh, I don't know. The law doesn't compel him to take his wife to prison with him, does it?

BIGGLESON'S PHILANTHROPY.

"Mr. Biggleson is quite a philanthropist, isn't he?"

"Yes, he always draws up the subscription papers other people are asked to sign."

BUCH IS LOVE.



Maiden Aunt—Good gracious, Gladys! I shouldn't think anybody would ever ask for it hand that couldn't write better than you do.

Gladys—Well, you see, since I gave it away I've lost all control over it.

Maiden Aunt—Good gracious, Gladys! I shouldn't think anybody would ever ask for it hand that couldn't write better than you do.

Gladys—Well, you see, since I gave it away I've lost all control over it.

Maiden Aunt—Good gracious, Gladys!

Within AND WITHOUT.

Some men declare it's hard to live Within their incomes. Who can doubt them?

But, very likely, it would give

Still more distress to live without them.

PSYCHIC FOOD.

"Are you fond of oranges?"

"Immoderately. I have now and then even taken the trouble to peel one for the sake of eating it."

THE "PROLIFIC" AUTHOR.

I love to take my pen in hand

On any theme in sight:

The less that I can understand

The more I like to write.

Unhappy Epepe.

"Why is Epepe so opposed to

church fairs?"

"He won his wife at one."

Stood In The Way.

"I would give up smoking if it were

not for one thing."

"What's that?"

"Cigars."

HER REFUSAL.

Mr. Ardent—Darling, when you first

refused me I felt like a drowning man.

Miss Chic—Yes; I noticed you came

up three times.

OUGHT TO SYMPATHIZE.

"Why are you forever bothering me

How Total Eclipse of the Sun Will Be Studied

THE total eclipse of the sun, which will occur Aug. 26, is perhaps the most important event of the kind that has taken place in a quarter of a century or is likely to occur in another equal period of time. This is because the path of totality will lie in inaccessible places and also because the duration of totality will be unusually long. The shadow path will begin at sunrise south of Hudson bay, enter the Atlantic ocean a short distance north of Newfoundland, cross northeastern Spain, northeastern Africa and north of Tunis, pass centrally over Aswan on the Nile and end at sunset in southeastern Arabia.

Several astronomical expeditions have gone from the United States to points within the path of totality. The Harvard observatory, usually foremost in matters of this nature, has not sent out a special eclipse party this year, although its chief astronomer, Professor William H. Pickering, has gone to Algiers on his own account to see it. The Harvard lenses and photographic apparatus have been loaned to Lick observatory, which has sent out three parties—one to Labrador, another to Spain and a third to Egypt. The United States naval observatory, at Washington sent observers to Labrador and to Spain. A party of amateurs and specialists from Hartford, Conn., will see the eclipse from a camp pitched at an elevation of several hundred feet on an island in Hudson bay. Professor John A. Miller of the Indiana State university has organized a party and gone to Spain. W. F. King, chief astronomer of Canada, has been sent by the Dominion government to conduct a series of observations in Labrador. Miss Mary Proctor of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of the noted British astronomer, R. A. Proctor, and herself an authority on the geography of the heavens, is at the head of an expedition whose objective point is Burgos, Spain.

Of course the liveliest scientific interest centers upon the path of total eclipse. This will be a narrow belt, eighty miles in width, extending nearly halfway around the globe. Beginning at sunrise just south of Hudson bay the moon's black shadow will sweep across the earth with a velocity like that of a cannon ball, estimated at something like 2,000 miles an hour. As it nears the equator its speed will slacken to about half that rate, but it will increase again as it reaches southern latitudes. The complete obscuration of the sun will continue for three minutes and fifty seconds. That is con-

siderably longer than is usual, but even longer obscurations have been recorded.

In former times an eclipse was studied

with reference to noting the true position of sun, moon and earth at the precise moment of contact. Nowadays the chief object is to get a better knowledge of the sun itself and of the moon. The effect on the earth, starting and

throw new light on the very unsettled question of sun spots. It comes at the time when those little understood and widely discussed phenomena are at their maximum activity, which seems to recur about every eleven years with marked regularity. At the last solar eclipse, which was in 1900, the spots were at their minimum activity, and

sensibly to cathode rays, as happens when an electrical current is passed through a vacuum tube to produce a glow. There is a marked tendency nowadays to refer all phenomena not well understood to electricity. This is especially true of phenomena connected with the sun. Even the aurora borealis has been accounted for in this way.

of observation of the eclipse will be the search for the missing planet Vulcan, which is supposed to be a miniature earth revolving within the orbit of Mercury and so close to the sun that it is impossible to locate it under normal conditions. This has long been regarded as one of the most fascinating and obscure phases of astronomical re-

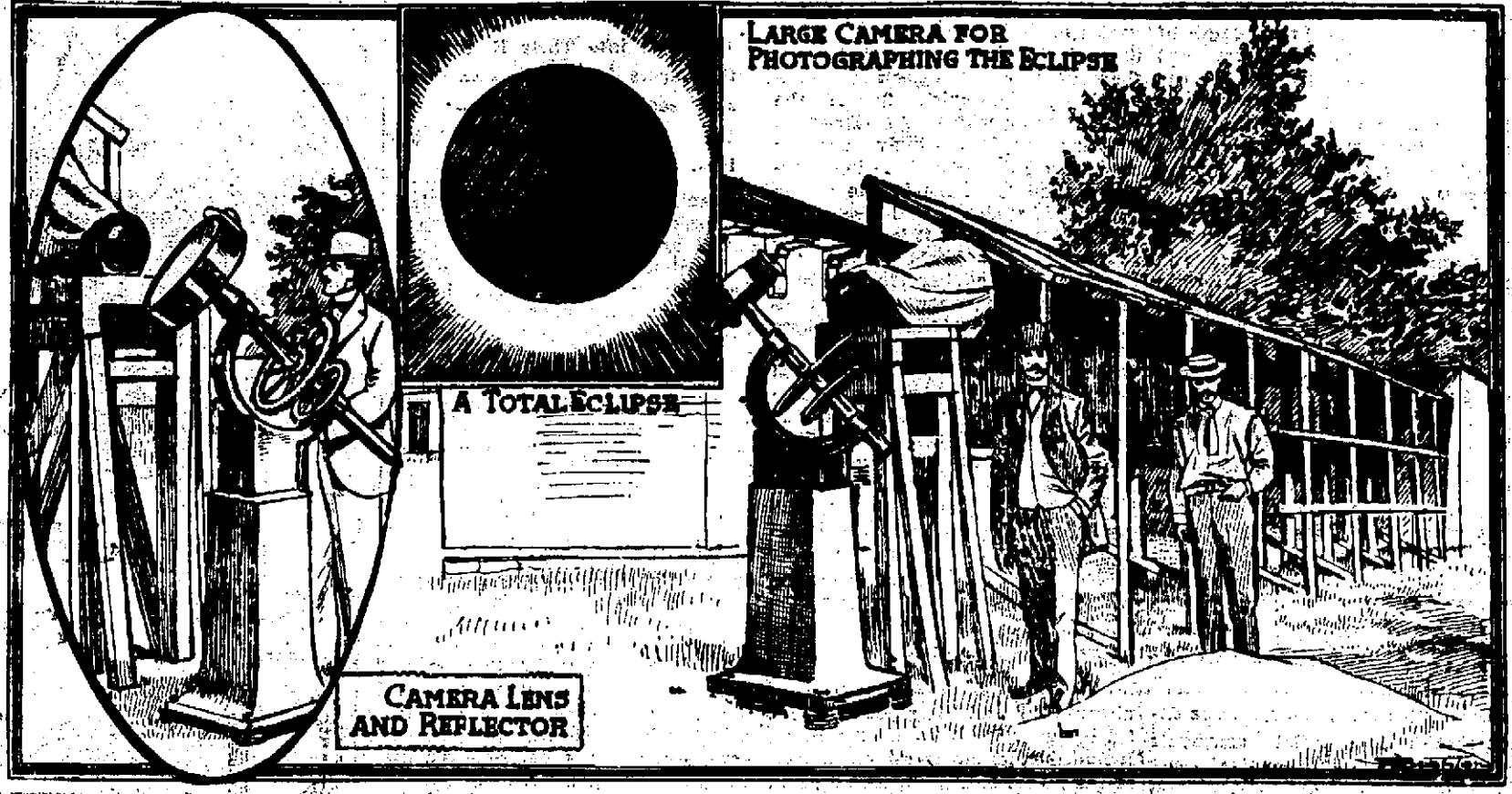
searches, influencing its course. During the eclipse of 1874 two separate observers, Professor Watson of Ann Arbor in Colorado and Dr. Swift of Rochester in Wyoming, claimed to have seen several small planets near the sun. These claims were disregarded by the astronomical world in general and more evidence was demanded. Since then the search for the elusive planet or planets has been prosecuted every opportunity, but nothing has ever come of it. Some scientists declare that the influence that causes Mercury's erratic performances is a cloud of meteorites so minute that they never can be discovered. Modern improvements in photography, it is believed, will make it possible to solve the problem.

The United States naval observatory

expedition, convened to the points of observation by the cruiser Minneapolis and accompanied by the transport Caesar, which carried all the instruments and necessary outfit, landed its scientists and their freight at two Mediterranean ports—Valencia in Spain and Bona in Algeria. At Valencia the party formed two sections, one camping about twelve miles from the city and the other going to a point in central Spain near Saragossa. Hotel accommodations being somewhat uncertain in Spain, the scientists carried a supply of khaki tents and all the most approved conveniences for making a comfortable camp. The African section of the expedition proceeded to the western boundary of Tunis, where the most elaborate preparations for eclipse observation ever devised were made. Apparatus more powerful than any ever before constructed will have been on the ground long enough for the various operators to become perfectly familiar with its working, so that every instant of the precious moments of total obscuration may be utilized in the most profitable manner. Arrangements for this eclipse have been making for two years and every point has been canvassed thoroughly. A series of drills is being held at the camp daily and nothing is being omitted or forgotten.

Rear Admiral Coiby Mitchel Chester, superintendent of the United States naval observatory, is in charge of the eclipse expedition and has made extensive use of the \$6,000 appropriated by congress for the purpose. He is a native of Connecticut, born in 1844, and was graduated from the Naval academy. Rear Admiral Chester is a veteran of the civil war, having participated in the operations against Mobile. He has been commandant at Annapolis and was commander of the south Atlantic squadron in 1897-98.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.



LARGE CAMERA FOR PHOTOGRAPHING THE ECLIPSE

A TOTAL ECLIPSE

CAMERA LENS AND REFLECTOR

dramatic as it is, is scarcely heeded by modern observers. Several special objects of study have been chosen by scientific observers for this occasion. One of them is to settle upon the nature of the corona, the brilliant halo that surrounds the sun while the eclipse is total. This has been the subject of much conjecture and discussion in astronomical circles, and there are many and various opinions. At certain periods of the eclipse this encircling aureole assumes grotesque forms, sending out streamers 10,000,000 miles long, or one-ninth the distance between the earth and the sun.

This year's eclipse is also expected to

there was but slight opportunity to contrast the effect on the sun's corona and the flaming prominences. The corona is not only the most spectacular feature of the eclipse, but it is especially fascinating on account of the mystery surrounding it. Numerous theories have been advanced to account for it. It has been described by some as an incandescent vapor of a mysterious substance not yet discovered on the earth. These observers have even gone so far as to provide a name for this purely hypothetical element—coronum.

Another theory has it that the corona is an electrical phenomenon, due pos-

itively—strictly speaking, Vulcan is but more or less than a theoretical planet. No one claims ever to have seen it and thus far it has eluded the search of the most wonder-revealing lens ever invented. All the evidence in favor of its existence is purely circumstantial, but it has obtained a certain recognition from all astronomers since Le Verrier many years ago asserted his belief in its existence and further demonstrated his faith in it by giving it the name of Vulcan. It derives its being from the fact that Mercury has a fashion of varying its movements in a way not to be accounted for by gravitation, exactly as if some unknown

search.

REEDER.

body were influencing its course. During the eclipse of 1874 two separate observers, Professor Watson of Ann Arbor in Colorado and Dr. Swift of Rochester in Wyoming, claimed to have seen several small planets near the sun. These claims were disregarded by the astronomical world in general and more evidence was demanded. Since then the search for the elusive planet or planets has been prosecuted every opportunity, but nothing has ever come of it. Some scientists declare that the influence that causes Mercury's erratic performances is a cloud of meteorites so minute that they never can be discovered. Modern improvements in photography, it is believed, will make it possible to solve the problem.

The United States naval observatory

Legal Notice.

Marietta C. Butcher, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Walter S. Powell, et al., Defendants. The State of Ohio, Marion County, in the Common Pleas Court.

Walter S. Powell, the unknown heir-at-law and legal representatives of Walter S. Powell, the unknown devisees of Walter S. Powell, deceased, whose place of residence are unknown and who are defendants in the above entitled cause, will take notice that on the 12th day of August, 1905, the plaintiffs in said court doth commence an action against said defendants, Walter S. Powell, the unknown heir-at-law and legal representatives of Walter S. Powell, the unknown devisees of Walter S. Powell, deceased, praying for the quieting of the title of the real estate hereinabove described as to any claim or claim of right of all or any of said defendants, and the barring of all or any of the defendants' claim or any claim in the following described real estate: Situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, and known as being lot number three (3) in Bain, Butler and Powell's addition to the town (now city) of Marion, Ohio, as described on the plat of said addition on record in volume one, page 1, copy of the plat records of Marion, Ohio, in the recorder's office of said county, now number two hundred and thirty-six.

This notice is given in pursuance of sections 5047 and 5060 of the revised statutes of Ohio and said defendants must answer the petition in said action on or before the 20th day of September, 1905.

MARIETTA C. BUTCHER.

HELEN E. TAYLOR.

Jacoby & Donithen, Attorneys.

13-Wk-Fri-16.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICES.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday in November the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII" and to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

Section 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years; and all elections for other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

Section 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, auditor of state and treasurer shall be four years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years as may be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The term of office of the judges of the common pleas shall be such even number of years as may be prescribed by law.

Section 4. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, and the term of office of the members of the board of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed by law.

Section 5. The term of office of the members of the general assembly shall have power to extend existing terms of office to effect the purposes of Section 1 of this article.

VACANCY. Vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the disability or removal of the person appointed, and then by election.

Do you identify photograph of alleged peacock vase herewith cabled and the real thing? I can buy it for \$50,000.

JAMES L. TREVATIAN.

GOING STILL HIGHER.

The famous Jungfrau railroad in Switzerland is making steady progress.

The railroad has already been completed up to a height of 10,246 feet. Trains are now running up to the Eigergwand station.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

The deepest sounding yet made in the oceans is said to be in the Aldrich deep, to the east of New Zealand. Here the sea is 30,530 feet deep.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gen. H. CHAMBERS.

President pro tem. of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.

Office of the Secretary of State.

1. LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the following is the true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1905, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

Joint Resolution. Whereas I have heretounto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,

Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

EXEMPTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend section two of article XVII of the constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

Section 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, notes, work contracts, and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting bonds of the state of Ohio, bonds of any city, village, hamlet, town or township, the public school funds of the state, or the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public parks, public buildings, and other property of public charities, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, or any amount not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the use of any individual, may, by general law, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, which bonds shall be so exempted, shall be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

Section 3. All such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballot the following resolution: "Taxation amendment, yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballot the words, "Exemption of state and municipal bonds from taxation, no."

Section 4. This amendment shall be in force and take effect on and after the first day of January, 1906.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. G. BROWN,

President of the Senate.

Adopted April 25, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.

Office of the Secretary of State.

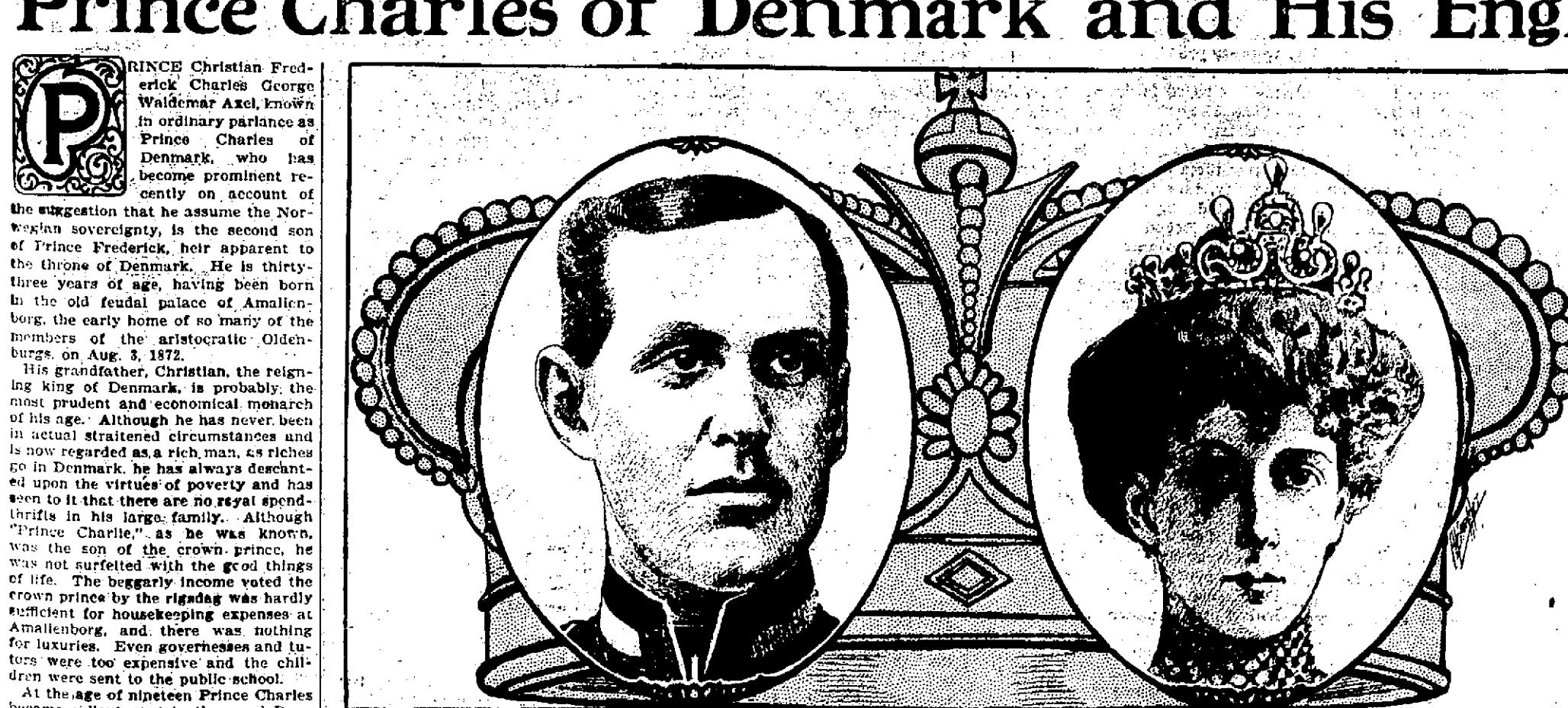
1. LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1904.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,

Secretary of State.

Prince Charles of Denmark and His English Wife



PRINCE CHARLES.

PRINCESS MAUD.

His grandfather and grandmother, the aged sovereigns of Denmark, knitting in hand—these estimable royalties are reputed to have presented stockings of their own handwork to every boy of royal lineage in Europe and to multitudes of children of lower degree—sat by the fireside at Dannesborg and discussed all the marriageable princesses in the civilized world. The Princess Louise, the young man's Swedish mother, was equally busy and not less ambitious to have her son make a brilliant alliance. All the Danish royal children had married well. The Oldenburghs were not only the most aristocratic family among rulers in point of antiquity, but also by virtue

of fortunate matrimonial ventures, the aged sovereigns of Denmark knew no reason why her second son, with his good looks and vigorous constitution, should not become the husband of a reigning sovereign. With that end in view, she declared in favor of Wilhelmina of Holland.

Leading Dutch statesmen, carefully approached in reference to the business, were inclined to favor the scheme. Both nations became aware that preliminary negotiations were pending, and there was universal satisfaction over the prospect. Even the capricious little ruler of Holland herself was willing to acquiesce. She had seen Prince Charles in his sailor clothes and had spoken favorably of his appearance. It began to look as though the prince's matrimonial future was pretty definitely mapped out.

The prince, however, although he was entirely willing to yield to the family determination to marry him off, maintained a stubborn preference. Between the royal families of Denmark and Great Britain there had existed the most friendly and intimate relations ever since the marriage of the Danish Alexandra to the heir to the English throne. Once a year at least there was a family reunion at Copenhagen, and the Danish cousins were often seen at Sandringham. The senior prince declared that when he married he should wed the one woman in the world who had long held his robust heart in safe keeping—his cousin, Maud of Wales.

His mother was furious. It mattered nothing to her that the youngest daughter of the future king of England was really a very important young woman, as agreeable and clever as her highborn. She was a dozen removed from a crown, and her son might have a queen for his money—which was not a meagreless thrust, for the crown princess is very wealthy. She was so inhospitable that if the Princess Maud's father had not taken the precaution to have it put into the marriage settlement that the young couple were to live at least half of each year in England the unwelcome bride would have had a rather trying time of it. As a result of Louise's ill treatment, her son and his wife remained in England most of the time. The Prince of Wales gave them a pleasant little home near his own at Sandringham called Appleton House, and there their son was born. After her father ascended the throne the princess received more assistance from him. He made it one of his first duties to see that his favorite "Princess Harry" was made comfortable.

JOHN E. MORSE.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,

Secretary of State.

COURT PLACES THE BLAME

Four Cited as Responsible for Bennington Disaster.

THREE OF THESE ARE NOW DEAD

Court-Martial Proceedings Suggested Against the Survivor, Neglect of Duty Being Charged—Gunboat's Boilers Found Not To Have Been Defective—Review of Opinion.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Four men, three of whom were killed in the disaster, are held to blame for the destruction of the gunboat Bennington in the San Diego harbor on July 21. The only survivor is Ensign Charles T. Wade, and recommendation is made that he be court-martialed. Secretary Bonaparte received, read and made public the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry.

The findings were a complete surprise, for they at once set at rest the stories that had been circulated to the effect that the Bennington's boilers and perhaps those of other naval vessels of the same age were defective. As a matter of fact the court found the explosion resulted from the closing of a valve which connected the boiler with its steam gauge, so that the pressure on the boiler may have been several hundred pounds to the square inch when the accident occurred.

In placing the blame the finding reads: "The court is also of the opinion that D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, U. S. N., who was the fireman on duty when boiler B, at and before the time of the explosion, did by mistake shut off the steam valve connecting boiler B with its steam gauge, instead of the air cock, as he did, thus preventing the gauge from recording the steam pressure on its boiler; that the steam pressure on its boiler, that Frank De Courti, officer, acting water tender, U. S. N., on watch in charge of this boiler from about 4:15 a. m. until the time of the explosion, did fail to observe that this steam gauge was not recording and did continue pushing the fire in this boiler, and further when leaks developed from excessive pressure did fail to relieve this pressure, which should have been done at once; that E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, U. S. N., on watch, in charge of the engine and firerooms, did fail to inspect boiler B under his charge while steam was being raised, and did fail to cause this steam gauge to be connected with the boiler; the said D. N. Holland, fireman second class; Frank De Courti, officer, and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, are all now dead, and therefore no further proceedings can be taken against them."

While praise was accorded to the officers and ship's company for their conduct during the harrowing scenes following the accident, the officers and men who were responsible, in the opinion of the court, are pointed out, and court-martial proceedings suggested in the case of the only one of them surviving, Ensign Charles T. Wade.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

G. A. Alexander, P. R. Aldritch, Wallace Burke J. L. Bennett, L. A. Hunt, Homer Harding, Central House, David Davidson, Crans Darling, J. S. Falkner, Hal Falk, Charles Laun, Bernard McGraw, W. L. Moss, Gilbert Munn, Maurice O'Connor, Mike O'Connor, John O'Day, J. S. Perry, James Radner, William Rowe, Frank Shelling, Frank Schwertner, August Lauer, C. W. Shaw, William Thew, Joseph Wathers, William M. Watford, Mrs. Elsworth Downs, Mrs. A. L. Davis, Miss Rose Fralick, Mrs. Alice Fowler, Mrs. Mattle Gayton, Miss Pearl Hart, 2, Mrs. Joseph Hart, Mrs. Ella Jackson, Mary E. Muckler, Lula McAlpin, Mrs. Katherine Miller, Mrs. Della Mason, Mrs. Cornelius McMahon, Mrs. Alice Redmond, Mrs. J. E. Barnes, Miss Zelma Koch, Gertrude Smith, Mrs. Abbie Wiley, Mrs. Ada Wehr, Freda Wildermuth, Mrs. S. A. Ward.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SPINAL MENINGITIS

Margaret Mildred Miller Dies Sunday Afternoon.

Margaret Mildred Miller, aged ten months and nineteen days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Miller, residing on Kenton avenue, died Sunday afternoon, death resulting from spinal meningitis.

The funeral was held from the residence, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, followed by interment in Marion cemetery.

EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY

Flocken's drug store, the reliable Druggists of Marion, are having calls for "Hindlip," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic that they are selling under a positive guarantee.

Its merits are becoming the talk of the town and everybody wants to try it, and why not? It costs nothing if it don't do you good—not one cent.

They don't want your money if it does not benefit you, and will cheerfully refund the money. Try it today.

AUTO CRASHES INTO SURRY

Occupants of Both Rigs Pull Guns.

Neither Fies.

An automobile driven and owned by Frank Heston of Columbus ran into a surrey occupied by J. P. May and two friends of this city, six miles south of the city, Friday afternoon, on the Delaware pike.

The surrey was overturned, and May was quite badly bruised, while the vehicle was wrecked.

During an argument, which followed as to who should pay for the damage done, pistols were drawn, but in the end Heston gave May a check for \$50, which was honored by telephone by the Columbus bank, on which it was drawn. The check was placed in the hands of the Marion County Bank company for collection.

HORSE AND BUGGY VALUED AT \$250

Is Stolen from Gus Luvist Friday Night, August 18.

A horse and buggy, valued at \$250 and owned by Gus Luvist, residing a mile and a half east of Esperville, was stolen near DeClift Friday night.

Mr. Luvist was visiting at the home of a farmer, two miles east of DeClift, and left his rig standing in front. About 10 o'clock, when he went to drive home, he found the rig gone. The strap by which the horse was harnessed had been cut with a knife.

No trace of the stolen rig could be discovered.

DEATH ANGEL CALLS MRS. LAURA LOSLAND

Dies Sunday Night at 11 O'Clock of Consumption.

Mrs. Laura Losland, aged thirty-five years, wife of Willard Losland of Bennett street, died of consumption, Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, after an illness of six months.

A husband and five children survive—Carl, Floyd, Clyde, Edna and Lano, the last-named being a year old.

Short funeral services were held at the house, Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. The remains were shipped to Bluffton, Huntington county, Indiana, for interment.

TAKES PART IN EXCITING FIGHT

Marion Man at Pen Is Badly Used Up.

Is Knocked Down by Convict from Franklin and Kicked in the Face. Both Are Reduced to Third Grade. The Particulars.

Columbus, Aug. 22.—[Special]—Clyde Stevens who is serving a life sentence from Marion for rape and Robert Russell, seven years for robbery, from Franklin, were the principals in an exciting fight at the penitentiary this morning. Russell knocked Stevens down and kicked him in the face.

Russell was "docked" thirty days' good time and reduced to third grade, and Stevens was reduced to third grade for thirty days. He was badly used up.

GEORGE KNAPP HAS HIS LEG AMPUTATED

Is Hurt at Huber Shops and Necrosis of Bone Results.

The left leg of George Knapp, aged about twenty-five years and married, residing on east Farming street, was amputated just above the knee at the city hospital, Monday afternoon. The operation was performed by Dr. James Wilson Murray, assisted by Drs. H. Chisholm and H. L. Ulmer.

Knapp was hurt on the leg while employed at the Huber shop a year ago. Necrosis of the bone followed.

Before the operation was made the surgeons opened the knee joint and found the bone in a crumbling state.

AFTER AN ILLNESS OF SEVERAL WEEKS

Mrs. Gotthard Snyder Dies at Her Home Near Augusta.

After an illness of several weeks Mrs. Gotthard Snyder, aged fifty-seven years, residing near Augusta, died of paralysis Monday morning.

A husband and six children survive, the children being Mrs. Clara Bryan and Mrs. Frank Seymour of LaRue, William Snyder of Marion, and Harry, Fred and Harvey Snyder of Augusta.

The funeral was held at the house, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

TROLLEY PROMOTERS IN NEW YORK CITY

Are Securing Estimates of Materials for Construction of Road.

A wire received here is to the effect that the promoters of the Marion and Bucyrus electric line, which when completed will be an extension of the C. C. & M., are in New York City securing estimates on materials for the construction of the road.

Changed Conditions.

Both Agree to a Separation.

New Version of "Betsy and I Are Out."

HUSBAND AND WIFE IN JUSTICE COURT

Tears Come into Their Eyes While the Papers Are Drawn—No Effort at Reconciliation Is Made—A Pathetic Story of Domestic Troubles.

Frank Leonard and his wife, Maggie Leonard, residing on the farm owned by Alice Hughes, four miles south of the city, appeared before Justice Harry C. Thompson, Monday afternoon, and, asking permission to separate, were readily informed that they had the consent of the court.

Ten years ago the Russians looked down upon the American navy. If a single American battleship of the Maine class could not lick whole Black sea fleet at the present time, its own crew would probably be the first to regard it as a burning disgrace to Uncle Sam's navy.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

During their visit to this country the Russian officers referred to were most condescending and gracious in their references to the American navy. They described our battleships as quite interesting and imposing, adding, however, that they were of course small, and that their freeboard was so low that they could not reasonably be expected to amount to much in a sea way. The Russians meant to be very encouraging to the naval aspirations of the American people, and even held out the hope that some day this country would have warships approaching their own

Pobieda and Rurik in appearance and fighting power!

Time plays strange tricks. Since the Russian naval officers visited this country to look into our shipbuilding facilities, the American navy has known until it is now the fourth naval force in the world, with the assurance that within three years it will take second place among the navies of the world. The Russian navy, during the same period, has thoroughly disgraced itself and practically ceased to exist. One of the battleships on which the Russians looked so condescendingly was the now famous Oregon, whose long voyage around the Horn is one of the wonders of modern naval history. On that eventful voyage it is not recorded that the low freeboard of the Oregon prevented her from keeping the seas in a manner highly creditable to herself and the nation whose flag she carried!

Ten years ago the Russians looked

down upon the American navy. If a

single American battleship of the

Maine class could not lick whole

Black sea fleet at the present time,

its own crew would probably be the

first to regard it as a burning

disgrace to Uncle Sam's navy.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

TRouble in CUBA.

During the last few days news despatches and editorial comments have appeared in a number of papers expressing serious apprehension of impending trouble in Cuba. Some have even suggested the possibility of a resort to arms and the precipitation of a condition which would compel American interference.

Unfortunately there is some foundation for these reports. In a recent issue of La Lucha of Havana there appeared a cartoon showing President Palma in bed. By his sides stand the shade of Jose Marti, whose sincere patriotism aroused the Cubans to their revolt of 1895. Leaning on the footboard is Domingo Mendez Capote, who has made himself Senor Palma's political right hand. He is portrayed as a sardonic, horned and tailed Mephistopheles. Peering over the headboard is beaver-hatted Uncle Sam. Fearfully contemplating these specters, Don Tomas says:

"The past I have at my side, the present at my feet, and the future at my head. Will it be a dream or a nightmare [un sueño o una pesadilla]?"

It can not be denied that Cuban affairs are sorely tangled. A political campaign is on, and although election day is more than four months away the contest is already active and bitter. The present administration proposes to succeed itself, a vigorous opposition plans to defeat it. The opposition is not, as some have stated, composed of an

ultraradical and irresponsible mob led by an anti-American fire-eater.

Included in its membership are some of the ablest and the sanest men in the island. Numerically the Liberal opposition probably exceeds in strength the Moderates now in power and seeking by somewhat questionable methods to retain control.

For the questionable practices of his party the much respected Estrada

Palma is not to be blamed, except for the fact that he has not affly refused

to be a party to them or in any way

to profit by them. His administration

started admirably and so continued

until recent months, when there has

been a distinct reversal to methods

and systems which are almost identical

with those against which Cuba

rose in rebellion in 1895.

The situation is susceptible of

concise statement. There will be no

trouble in Cuba if the administration

adheres to the principles and the

provisions of the Cuban constitution

and if the processes of the election

are carried on lawfully and fairly.

There may be local disturbances rising out of campaign activities. Such

experiences are not unknown in older and larger republics. Sometimes

blows are struck and guns are fired

during campaign in this country.

But the peace and order of Cuba

during the next six months will de-

pend chiefly upon the fidelity of the

Cuban administration to the principles

of republicanism as they are ex-

pressed in Cuba's constitution and

her electoral laws.—New York Sun

he is to encounter a lynx-eyed, saturnine secret service operative at his elbow? Has not the biographer of the cabbage snake enough to do, without telling his own life history to every prober who comes along?

The treatment of the cotton esti-

maturing board is something unbearable. They are gentlemen in whom

Secretary Wilson has every confi-

dence. Perhaps that is why he im-

mures them on the eventful estimat-

ing day, that they may not be con-

sumed by this wicked world.

They are locked in a room, the tele-

phone is disconnected, all speaking

tubes are plugged, the clock is stop-

ped, cranies are stuffed with cotton,

the floor and walls are padded, and

the curtains drawn. No vile cotton

speculator can possibly reach these

estimators by wire, note, wigwag, or

sprint rapping. How can scientists

work under such espionage, and de-

privation of liberty?

If Secretary Wilson intends to

broaden his inquiry into the owner-

ship by department scientists of

farms upon which experiments are

being carried on at government ex-